



VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. III. (New Series), No. 129.

FRIDAY, August 26, 1910.

Price 1d. Weekly. (Post Free.)

ANTI-SUFFRAGISMS ILLUSTRATED.

II.—Women do not Serve the State.



"Sooner would I stand
Three times to face their battles, shield in hand,
Than bear one child."

←THE MEDEA OF EURIPIDES.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Our Cartoon.....	773	The Osborne Judgment. By	
The Outlook.....	773	Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.	778
Facts for New Readers.....	774	"Men are Men and Women are	
Edinburgh Women Compensators	775	Women." By Lady Sybil	
Contributions to the £100,000		Smith.....	779
Fund.....	775	The Conciliation Committee's	
"Pioneers! O Pioneers!".....	775	Bill.....	780
Women Farm Labourers in the		Holiday Sketches.....	781
Border Counties. By Sylvia		Reports from Organisers.....	781
Pankhurst.....	776	General News.....	783
W.S.P.U. Announcements.....	777		

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Winston Churchill writes to a correspondent that the Government have no intention of dropping or shelving the Shop Hours Bill, and that the Prime Minister takes a great interest in the measure and is most anxious to see it become law. Mr. Churchill adds that in spite of the uncertainty which inevitably enshrouds the course affairs will take after the meeting of Parliament, there ought to be no difficulty in getting the Shop Hours Bill through, and he for one will be very disappointed if it does not get the King's assent before Christmas. The supporters of the Woman Suffrage Bill, though not desirous of preventing the passage of other beneficial measures, contend that of the two Bills, that

for giving the franchise to women is the more important. Moreover, the public demand for the Woman Suffrage Bill is incalculably greater than the demand which has shown itself for the Shop Hours Bill. It should be noticed that the second reading of the Shop Hours Bill has not yet been taken, and will not be taken until the 15th of November, whereas the Conciliation Bill has already by a large majority passed this stage. Therefore, the Woman Suffrage Bill has by far the stronger claim upon the attention of the Government.

An "Undemocratic" Bill!

Commenting upon a report presented by the Town Clerk to the Corporation of Edinburgh as to the expediency of assimilating the municipal and Parliamentary divisions of the city, the *Scotsman* says:—

In one aspect the Town Clerk's report is of interest in relation to an important question now before the House of Commons. It shows how the number of Parliamentary electors would compare with the number on the municipal register if the city divisions were rearranged as already described. The difference between these two sets of figures is striking and instructive. It recalls the flimsy and reckless misrepresentation of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, censured the other day by one of the Labour leaders as callous and heartless. It is said by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Conciliation Bill is undemocratic, by which he means 'Tory'. The Town Clerk's figures show what relation Mr. Lloyd George's arguments have to facts. In the difference between the Parliamentary and the municipal registers there are two important factors—the qualification of women and the absence of any specified value of the premises occupied. The former counts for a good deal. If women were enabled to vote in the terms of the Conciliation Bill they would largely reduce a disparity between the Parliamentary and the municipal registers. The figures may be examined with profit by those who wish to find further enlightenment regarding the democratic principles of a Radical Minister. They justify the indignation with which Mr. Lloyd George's red herring speech has been received by the advocates of the Conciliation Bill; they confirm the statement that many working women would be enfranchised. The answer to the Chancellor of the Exchequer is indeed the municipal register. From it the nature of the new voting influence can be ascertained. They prove that the wirepuller eclipsed the statesman in the

Minister who denounced as reactionary a Bill that will greatly reduce differences The Edinburgh Town Council have by their timely publication put the Chancellor of the Exchequer out of the ring.

The Corporation of Glasgow have given an even more effective answer to Mr. Lloyd George by adopting with unanimity a petition to Parliament in support of the Conciliation Bill.

Revolt.

The Suffragette policy of revolt is finding acceptance in various political quarters. Not only are Labour politicians threatening to defy the law if peaceful measures fail to bring about a reversal of the Osborne decision, but the organ of Welsh Calvinist Methodism, *Y Goleud*, calls on the Welsh people to adopt a bolder line of action. In a signed editorial the Rev. Evan Jones, ex-President of the National Free Church Council, declares that the bulk of the Welsh members are like so many sheep. He says:—

Wales has been hoodwinked and cajoled with specious promises, and a policy of "Wait and see!"

We have become intoxicated with the thought that one of our own nationality has risen to Cabinet position, and we seem so overcome that we willingly assent to any mountebank legislation.

When we meet in solemn conclave to protest against the inert methods of our leaders, let but the Chancellor come, and in a speech of heroics refer to the Birmingham episode, and we go home mollified and soothed!

Mr. Lloyd George must take care that he does not lose the support of his own party, as he has forfeited that of self-respecting women.

Messages from Other Lands.

From time to time there come to Clements Inn messages from other lands, where the progress of the movement in the "storm centre" is being eagerly watched. Every development of the situation in this country has its corresponding importance in other countries where the seed of the great upward movement

for women's freedom is germinating. One such message comes this week from the Polskie Zjednoczenie Studentek.

"We see," say these Polish women students, "with great interest and admiration the development of the woman's question in England, and, above all, the work and activity of your Union. We admire your ardour, your heroic fight, the force and stability of your ideas. . . . We Polish women can understand better than any others your martyrdom for an ideal, and we wish you victory with all our hearts. We know that from your beneficent action some rays will also illuminate the obscurity of our subjection."

This message has the more profound significance, coming as it does from a country where the fight for constitutional liberty has so permeated the life of the people and has resulted in such splendid comradeship between men and women.

Sympathy from East and West.

This month, another message tells us, the first open-air suffrage meeting ever held in Toronto is to be addressed by an English Suffragette, while from the Californian Equal Suffrage Association comes, with the truly generous gift of £5, a message of admiration, gratitude, and love to the comrades in England:—

"We owe much to the Suffragettes. We know you have made the people of all countries think about votes for women. We know, too, that your tactics are often misrepresented and misunderstood; but success is sure, and success in England will help the women of all other countries. Our cause is one the world over."

And this bond of common sympathy is extending through the countries of the East. In a recent speech at the Lyceum Club, the Japanese Ambassador said that the relations of the sexes must be entirely re-cast, giving more power to women. In Turkey, where married women have their separate estate, which remains their own even after divorce, as well as the disposal of money or possessions owned before marriage, and where daughters inherit from parents equally with sons, the women's movement is spreading with increasing strength, and the day cannot be far distant when harem life will be a thing of the past. In Persia the woman's movement is in its infancy, but it is significant that last April, for the first time, Persian women held a large meeting in order to discuss educational problems.

"What will they say in India?"

As to India, we have recently received many emphatic denials of the anti-suffrage contention that the granting of the vote to English women will prejudice British rule in the eyes of the native races. An editorial note in the *Wednesday Review*, published at Trichinopoly, says:—

"We really wonder if those who have pressed the plea into their service have inquired if the Eastern ideal of women has not undergone a change of late. The impact of Western civilisation with the East, especially in India, has not failed to exercise a deep and far-reaching influence upon our conception of women's place in the social polity of the country. . . . We have to face the reality of the situation in that we have excluded our women, at least for the last few centuries, from the intelligent concerns of national and domestic life, and kept them so long wedded to the kitchen range that they themselves have begun to think that their legitimate place is there and they would unsex themselves if they should venture beyond the limits of the kitchen and the nursery. . . . If our friends in England who are opposed to woman suffrage think they can make out a case in their support by citing India, they are very much mistaken. It is ridiculous exaggeration to say that if a few seats in the House of Commons were thrown open to women, people in India will straightway burst into revolt and will refuse to be governed by a Parliament which admitted women to its ranks."

In India women manage their own clubs and edit their own papers and magazines; there are Indian women doctors, and a Parsee woman lawyer is recognised as no woman lawyer is as yet in England. In Bombay women are already on the Burgess roll. One of the most striking testimonies of a woman's abilities as ruler comes from the *Times'* special correspondent in India. He says:—"As masterful a ruler as any in the whole of India is a lady, the Begum of Bhopal, a Mahomedan princess of rare attainments and character." It is interesting, too, to note that an Indian visitor to London (Mr. Lajpat Rai) shows in the *Leader* of Allahabad for July 15 his intelligent grasp of the situation after attending the W.S.P.U. Albert Hall meeting on June 18. This great demonstration, he says, was a vindication of the power and influence of the Englishwoman.

A Tournament for Women.

Meanwhile, in the ranks of the W.S.P.U. the magnificent opportunity which holiday time brings for further sowing the seed of the movement is being utilised to the very utmost. By the scattering of the forces throughout many centres the movement is gaining enormously in extent and influence. In conjunction with the holiday campaign (some details of which will be found on another page), we would remind our readers that the time allotted for the special competition in connection with the sale of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* is rapidly drawing to a close. The competition will close at the end of next month, and the valuable prizes set apart for those who distinguish themselves most highly will then be adjudicated. There is still time for those who have not yet entered the lists of this Women's Tournament! It has six events, and competitors can enter if they wish for all six, or they may select those which are most promising of results. There is no entrance fee, and though all cannot win the specified prizes all can win success. The thought of the pride and pleasure with which successful competitors will return from their holiday is acting as a happy incentive to many women to do this special service to the movement which means so much to women. One correspondent who has sold 560 copies in six weeks, writes: "I have always been of the opinion that to sell our paper and get the truth of

the movement into the hands and hearts of the people is a very good aid in furthering the women's cause." A generous offer comes from a correspondent, who offers to supply *VOTES FOR WOMEN* to high school and other head-teachers at her own cost, the names and addresses to be collected by members in various localities.

A Vigorous Campaign.

Holiday time is also being utilised for an extensive tour in parts of Great Britain not previously brought into such close touch with the Union as some other localities. Mrs. Pankhurst has just completed a special holiday visit to the constituency of Mr. Lloyd George, where she has had excellent meetings. Last Saturday her audience was largely composed of members of the Carnarvon Women's Liberal Association, to whom Mrs. Pankhurst pointed out that in Mr. Lloyd George's past speeches they would find that he was, in his earlier days at any rate, prepared to revolt against any party which did not give what he asked for. She recommended this example to the women of Carnarvon. Mrs. Pankhurst is now about to undertake a tour through the Scottish Highlands. A very large number of meetings have been arranged, and Scottish members and friends, as well as those visiting the Highlands, are invited to communicate with Miss Una Dugdale with regard to further meetings which they may like to invite Mrs. Pankhurst to address. Details of the tour will be found on page 781. Very shortly other important meetings will be arranged. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will visit Yarmouth (September 8) and Yorkshire, where active preparations are already being made for several important meetings, and other meetings in connection with an exceptionally vigorous autumn campaign will shortly be announced.

The Need for the Vote.

On another page will be found an interesting interview with the Secretary of the Female Compositors' Society. There are about 800 women engaged in type-setting in the city of Edinburgh, and a dispute has arisen as to their future employment. We are glad to see it stated that the Masters' Association feel that a demand involving the total elimination of the employment of women in type-setting raises a question of too great national importance to be settled in a local dispute.

"Raised to 2½d. per hour."

A serious situation has also arisen in connection with the women chain-makers on Cradley Heath, where hundreds of women are engaged in making short-link hammered chains at their own forges at home. A Trades Board has been sitting for the past seven months to consider the rate of wages to be paid to these women, and they have decided upon raising the wages to 2½d. per hour, an average increase of 69 per cent. The trouble arises out of the time of grace allowed after the fixing of new rates, when the rates do not apply if employers can urge the workers to continue at the old rate. Chains not being perishable goods, large quantities can be stored, and it is said that a great stock is being accumulated. The decision of the employers' association to organise contracting-out for a further six months creates a situation of the gravest importance. Working at high speed, the women may in that time produce an amount of surplus chain which will leave them no work to do when the new rates apply. This possibility has been fully perceived by the women, numbers have refused to sign, and a lock-out is probable. It is instances such as these that so forcibly illustrate the urgency of women's need for the Parliamentary vote. Industrial questions are constantly being considered by Parliament; they concern men and women alike, and it is illogical to pretend that they can ever be adequately dealt with by a House of Commons representative of men only.

Contents of this Issue.

In addition to the interview already mentioned, we are able this week to give our readers an instalment from a book shortly to be published by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst on women in a large number of trades. The chapter deals with women farm labourers in the Border counties. Lady Sybil Smith writes in her usual illuminating way on the oft-repeated charge of a war between the sexes. Miss Christabel Pankhurst discusses from the Suffragist point of view the situation created by the Osborne judgment, and some interesting stories of holiday campaigns will be found in another part of the paper.

Items of Interest.

Forest fires are spreading with terrible rapidity in Idaho, where town after town is being destroyed. Women, as usual, are showing great courage in dealing with the terrible situation with which they are faced, and 200 women have formed a bucket brigade and are working strenuously to keep down the fires.

It appears that while women of the East End of London have the right to bathe in the public parks, this is denied to residents in the neighbourhood of the Serpentine. A rule restricting the luxury of bathing to men appears to date from the reign of one of the Georges.

It is stated that from "motives of economy," girls are to be employed as telegraphists on the Great Central railway. The *Globe* comments that the duties of a railway telegraphist are of a character such as it is believed women can perform "as efficiently and more cheaply than men."

FACTS FOR NEW READERS.

(Those who want more information than is given here should obtain "*Women's Fight for the Vote*," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, from *The Woman's Press*, 156, Charing Cross Road. Price 6d. net paper and 1s. net cloth.)

The demand women are making is that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Women suffragists have accordingly drafted a Bill to effect this which they desire to see carried into law. It is estimated that between a million and a million-and-a-quarter women would be immediately enfranchised by it. As there are at present between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 male voters, this would mean that the female electorate would be about one-seventh of the whole. The Bill which is at present before Parliament is slightly different from this, and would enfranchise about one million women. It is explained elsewhere.

Why Women Want the Vote.

In the first place, they desire to play their part in the life of the nation and introduce their point of view, so long neglected, into the government of the country. Among the matters decided in Parliament are questions of education, infant mortality, sweated labour, the conditions of women's work, the housing of the poor, the treatment of the poor and of criminals. Women feel deeply on all these questions, and when they are voters candidates of all political parties will find that in order to win their support at the polls they will have to set these questions in the forefront of their programmes. In the second place, women know that the possession of the vote is necessary to safeguard the interests of women. No human being is good enough to be entrusted with absolute power over another human being, and no section or class of a community is good enough to be trusted with absolute power over another section or class. At present the male electorate controls the making and the administering of the laws, and as a result the law is not fair to women, and it is also administered to their disadvantage. Finally, the vote is the hall-mark of citizenship, and confers a status which those who are excluded from it cannot possess.

Where the Law is Unjust to Women.

Those who oppose giving votes to women are the loudest in their claims that the place of women is in the home, yet it is precisely in the home that the rights of the man are by law entirely superior to those of the woman. The husband has the power to select where the home shall be and how it shall be conducted. In the eyes of the law he is the sole parent of the child so long as he is alive, and the decision as to the child's upbringing rests entirely with him. Whether the husband be good or bad, the wife is by law entirely subservient to him. She has no legal right to any share of the husband's income except in the case of actual desertion; and if, while continuing to live with her, he refuses to pay to her a single penny of his wages, she cannot obtain such payment except by breaking up her home and going into the workhouse. Short of this she and her children can starve, and yet she cannot claim the protection of the law to obtain maintenance from her husband. Finally, in the event of either party to the marriage being guilty of definite immorality, there is a total difference in the treatment accorded to husband and wife.

Women and the Administration.

In administering the country the Government has set up an entirely artificial differentiation between the sexes. In the first place, from a very large number of positions (including all the more important) women are excluded altogether, to the disadvantage of women, who are thus denied opportunities of well-paid employment, and to the disadvantage of the community, which is thus obliged to appoint a man where a woman might be more suitable, or have better qualifications. In the second place, where men and women are both employed, the woman receives a far smaller wage than the man for precisely the same work, as is the case with school inspectors, sanitary inspectors, post office employees, &c. Finally, the Government is one of the worst of sweaters in the wages it pays to women, either directly or through its sub-contractors in its Army clothing works and other departments.

Answers to Anti-Suffrage Arguments.

Women have shown their demand for the vote by petitions, by great public meetings, and by willingness to undergo imprisonment for the sake of the cause. These are the only methods available for the unenfranchised. That woman suffrage is popular among the electors is shown by the way candidates for Parliament secretly hostile to it hedge on the subject when questioned at election time. Though man's principal work may lie in the workshop and woman's in the home, that does not prevent men and it should not prevent women from taking a reasonable interest in the affairs of the country, and from sparing that small amount of time required to cast a vote at elections, to attend an occasional political meeting, and to discuss the questions of the day with acquaintances. Common sense and the experience of countries where women vote combine to show that woman suffrage does not lead to dissensions in the home, nor to women being treated with less respect by men, but does lead to the enactment of beneficial laws which they have been for years asking for in vain. There is no ground for thinking that woman suffrage will unduly strengthen any one of the present political parties at the expense of the others. Nor will it necessarily lead to adult suffrage or to women M.P.'s. After women have won the vote the male electorate will still outnumber the female electorate by about six or seven to one, and only those changes which are approved by the whole electorate will be made. Where women have been called upon to govern they have generally been remarkably successful, as witness the famous names of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Victoria, Maria Theresa, the late Dowager Empress of China, and many others; but the possession of the vote does not mean the liability to be called on to govern, but merely to select those who will govern; and women are certainly capable of this quite equally with men. Many anti-suffragists pin their faith to the "physical force" argument; they say that the ultimate basis of all government is physical force. This is untrue; it is not the physically strongest races which govern the world, but those who possess the finest combination of physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual force; and the same is true within the confines of a single State.

EDINBURGH WOMEN COMPOSITORS AND THE RIGHT TO WORK.

The Women Compositors of Edinburgh are at present third parties in a dispute, the chief point of which is an attempt to deprive them of the right to earn a living in the occupation which they have hitherto followed.

The printing trade is one of the chief industries of Edinburgh. It employs some three thousand men, and about eight hundred women. For some time the employment of women has been the subject of discussion, and of demands by the male printers of Edinburgh to the employers; but this week the question has reached an acute stage. The men demand that women should no longer be employed in the printing offices of Edinburgh; and as this involves the only means of livelihood of some 800 women, the latter are not inclined to take merely a passive interest in the proceedings.

A statement of the case for the women compositors was received in an interview with the Women Compositors' Society Secretary, Miss McLean.

"Women have been engaged in this occupation," Miss McLean said, "for the last 40 years, and during that time they have done satisfactory work from the employers' point of view—and, we hold, without in any way prejudicing the men's position."

"What is your view as to the suitability of the occupation for women?"

"I think the occupation is a most suitable one for women. Typesetting requires taste, delicacy of touch, dexterity, and neatness. These are qualities which women specially can bring to the work. It is a strange point in this dispute that the men are demanding that we should be instantly dismissed, and yet I do not believe that within the ranks of the Trade Union compositors of Edinburgh there is a single man qualified to take our place at the typesetting machines. These have been almost entirely allocated to the women workers."

"What is your position with regard to the Compositors' Union?"

"We have asked to be allowed to go into their Union, but they have not been willing to receive us. We had a conference recently with representatives of the men's Union, but it was made plain to us that we would not be received on the same terms as the men. What they wanted us to do was to join the Warehousemen and Cutters Branch of the trade. This is an inferior grade; and we hold that we are skilled workers, and entitled to rank with the men, in view of the fact that we are doing the same kind of work."

"What about wages?"

"A point was made in this connection at the conference with the Union representatives. It was professed by the men's representatives that there would be no objection to our admission if we insisted on the same rate of wages being paid. We, however, recognise that this is impracticable. There is no trade in Edinburgh in which women receive the same rate of pay as men for similar work. Take tailors, for instance. Or take teachers. They are doing better work than the men, and yet they have to be content with a lower rate of pay. We, of course, would be only too glad to receive the same payment, but we recognise that as matters stand at present that is not to be looked for. Our Union, however, which we formed two months ago, has for one of its objects the improvement of the conditions and rate of wages of its members."

"Seeing that the wages of the women workers are lower than those of the men, do you not think that that fact will have a prejudicial effect on the rate of wages paid to the men?"

"I do not think so. I do not think there is a single steady printer in Edinburgh who has suffered in the least, either in regard to wages or employment, from women compositors being engaged. There are several things to be taken into consideration. The minimum wage for men, according to Trade Union Rules, is 32s. per week. The wages for girls who are capable workers ranges from 15s. upwards to 25s. There is not a very great discrepancy such as would induce employers to discard men compositors in favour of women. In addition, it is to be remembered that there are many varieties and grades in printing work, and that some of the highest grades are at present almost entirely in the hands of the men—display work for instance. Then, again, it has been represented that women are not strong enough to handle the made-up formes. That may be so; although I think that two girls can easily combine to do what one man would do when it is necessary to lift the completed forme. This point has been brought forward against us as a proof that the trade is not suitable for women, owing to heavy work being sometimes involved. It is no heavier than that of domestic servants, who have to move heavy furniture about. However, if there is anything in the statement, it is obvious that the employers have to make some provision for the heavier part of the work, and some allowance should be made in the wages on that account. As a matter of fact, it is not the steady working compositors who are making an outcry. They receive their fixed wage and are fairly well satisfied. Those who are making the trouble are the less steady men who go about from office to office getting odd jobs, and who are generally put on piece work. It is they who think they may derive some little advantage if the women were driven out of the trade altogether."

"Is there any reason for the present movement that is

directed against the women workers other than those that have been indicated?"

"I believe that the origin of the movement is to be found in a certain ill-feeling which dates back to the Compositors' Strike in Edinburgh of 40 years ago. At that time, when there were no women in the trade, some urgent requirements were made by the Union with reference to hours. They wanted the week reduced at once from one of 54 hours to one of 51 hours, notwithstanding the conditions prevailing in London or the fact that the employers had agreed to grant this concession gradually, the minimum being reached after a period of three years. On the employers refusing to comply with the demand a strike took place and women were then brought in to do some of the work."

"And the suitability of women for the work was then discovered?"

"That is so. They were brought in as a temporary expedient, and it was afterwards found that it was a kind of work for which they were well adapted; and since that time we have worked harmoniously with the best type of men compositors, who have no objection to our employment alongside them."

"You have every confidence that your position is quite reasonable?"

"We think we are entirely reasonable in our demands for our means of livelihood should not be interfered with. We have now been employed in this work for 40 years, and that should surely give us some title in our claim that it is work in which we should be allowed to engage. On the other hand, I think the men's position is hardly a reasonable one. That is seen from the fact that after various conferences with the masters the men's representatives were asked to refer the whole question to the Board of Trade for arbitration. This, however, they have refused to do, and we think the masters were quite right in declining to accede to a summary demand for the total elimination of the employment of women in typesetting."

It should be explained that with a view to meeting the views of the men, the Masters' Committee had agreed, before the present acute stage was reached, to recommend a compromise on the question, the terms of which provided that the women at present engaged in the trade would be retained; but that no new female "hands" would be engaged for a period of seven years. The officials of the men's Union were favourable to acceptance of this arrangement, but at a mass meeting, and after a ballot, these terms were refused, the minimum set forth being the ultimate total abolition of the employment of female compositors. This ultimatum from the men has had the effect of greatly strengthening the Women's Union, and the women compositors are strongly determined, and are taking effective steps to protect themselves and to vindicate their rights.

TWO HOLIDAY TASKS.

Join the paper-selling competition and win a prize or a memento. See p. 777.

Carry on a Suffrage Campaign at your holiday place; hold informal meetings, canvass the houses, sell VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Literature for Holiday Work.

1.—The excellent postcard cartoon, "What's Sauce for the Peer is Sauce for the Premier"; price 1d. each or 7s. a hundred.

2.—Two Leaflets on the Conciliation Bill and why it should become law. The first, entitled "The Votes for Women Bill," is 6d. per 100 or 4s. per thousand, post free. The other, entitled "The Conciliation Bill Explained," is 9d. per hundred, 6s. per thousand, post free.

3.—"The Men's Case for a Million Votes for Women." Full report of the speeches made in the House of Commons in favour of the Conciliation Committee's Bill; discount price 9d.

These new publications, as well as a variety of other literature, &c., can be had at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

August 15 to August 20.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Already acknowledged.....	273,798 14 7
"A Liberal Woman".....	0 5 0
Mrs. B. Boyle.....	0 5 0
Per Mrs. C. B. Griffiths (impromptu open-air concert).....	0 1 3
J. S. C.	0 10 0
Anon.	0 5 0
Anon.	200 0 0
Mrs. David Herald.....	0 2 6
Namoi.....	0 5 0
Miss Mary Maud.....	1 0 0
Miss Mary Hawdon	1 0 0
Miss Mabel Atkinson.....	1 1 0
Miss White.....	0 10 6
Baroness van Heemster.....	0 5 0
Per Mrs. Clarke.....	0 2 0
Mrs. Aldred.....	0 2 0
For Mrs. Pankhurst's Highland Tour.	
Per Miss Una Dugdale.....	5 0 0
Anon.	10 0 0
Mr. and Mr. James Ivory.....	10 0 0
For Procession.	
Men's League for Women's Suffrage (pennants).....	0 6 0
Mrs. Saul Solomon (banners).....	0 12 0
Banquet Fund (per Miss Dallas).....	6 2 2
Membership Fees.....	1 0 0
Collections, etc.	1 0 0
Per Mrs. Clarke.....	1 0 0
Total.....	74,027 7 0

"PIONEERS! O PIONEERS!"

"Do I believe in woman's right to the franchise?" said Miss Agnes Deans Cameron to an interviewer the other day. "Why not? In Canada a woman is as much a factor in the country's development and destiny as the man is, and has it in her power to do as much as the man to lay the foundation of a strong commonwealth on sane lines. We have been taught all our lives that the sins of the fathers follow to the third and fourth generation; is it not reasonable to suppose that the virtues of the mothers do sometimes descend in direct line?" Miss Cameron, it will be remembered, has recently accomplished a record journey of 20,000 miles to the edge of the Arctic Ocean, including points where no white woman had ever previously been. The journey, in which Miss Cameron was accompanied by her niece, Miss Cameron Brown, occupied six months. Miss Cameron, who is a native of Victoria, British Columbia, has been visiting London on behalf of the Canadian Government.

The grant of the Public Health Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons to three women doctors is one more reminder of the long and arduous fight of women for the recognition of their right to this department of public service. Of the three, Miss H. N. Payne is an M.D., and B.S. of London, and studied at the London School of Medicine for Women. She is now anaesthetist at the New Hospital for Women. Mrs. Van Ingen has held a number of medical appointments in India, and in addition to her degree of Doctor of Medicine of Brussels, she is an L.S.A. of London. Miss H. K. Whittingham is an M.B. and B.S. of London, and has held a number of important posts, including that of Resident Medical Officer at the Belgrave Hospital for Children, and clinical assistant and house physician at the Royal Free Hospital, and clinical assistant at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital. Her present position is that of demonstrator of bacteriology at the research laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital. Dr. Marie Stopes, who recently completed 18 months' travelling in Japan, has made very valuable researches in connection with fossilised botanical specimens. Her "Journey through Japan," just published (Blackett, 7s. 6d. net), gives a most interesting account of her visit to that country.

Another woman, an American scientist, is Miss Eloise Gerry, who has just been appointed to an important post in the new laboratory of forest products at the University of Wisconsin. The degree of doctor of zoology has recently been gained by Miss E. N. Buckenham, also an American, who distinguished herself in research work at Radcliffe University.

Aviation has also its woman pioneers, and an aeroplane is being constructed to illustrate the theories of Miss Martha Craig, of Paris, whose scientific discoveries may possibly revolutionise the science.

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London.W

New Knitted Silk Coats.



The most useful garment imaginable. Suitable alike for dressy occasions and town wear, as well as for the seaside, the river, travelling, outdoor sports, and foreign seaside resorts. The style and effect of a perfect fitting Tailor-made garment, with the comfort and warmth of a negligé wrap. In black, white, and all the newest shades, including early autumn tints. Made exclusively for Debenham & Freebody.

NEW SILK COAT (as sketch)

72/6

Longer length,

4 gns. to 6 gns.

Cape to match, 8/11

SILKUNA COATS, closely resembling real silk in appearance, in a wide range of fashionable shades.

59/6

Cape to match, 5/11

Sent on approval.

Debenham & Freebody

WOMEN FARM LABOURERS IN THE BORDER COUNTIES.

(An extract from a book dealing with the work of women in a large number of trades, upon which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is engaged.)

Passing down the country lanes of Northumberland or the Border Counties of Scotland on one of the still and misty autumn mornings when every leaf and blade of grass is heavy with the dew you may hear the sound of soft, almost whispering voices, and now and then perhaps, a gentle laugh.

On the other side of the hedge is a cornfield, where, on looking over, you may see a little crowd of women at work among the sheaves.

They are dressed in a quaint old-world peasant costume and are wearing big black straw hats with great wide brims. Under these hats are pink cotton handkerchiefs, worn over the head, drawn closely around the face, and pinned together under the chin and on the breast. These handkerchiefs are all of one pattern, a small red and white check that appears pink at a distance, with a striped border. The hats are trimmed around the crown with a ruching of red or red and black scalloped cotton or woollen stuff: the brim is sometimes left plain, but generally has a white or pink gathered lining, finished off at the end with a red or black

gentle voices we first heard from the other side of the hedge are typical of these field workers, who seem to have caught something of the spirit of the birds and the little mice that live amongst the corn. They are not silent, but they speak softly and are quiet and gentle in their movements, especially when out of doors.

Another day it may be that in search of the field workers we shall go out and find the bright sun shining and a high wind driving the big white clouds swiftly across the deep blue of the sky.

We shall find the workers in a great wide field of bearded barley that slopes over the hill top. Standing here, just under the crest of the hill, we can see silhouetted against the sky and showing lighter than its strong blue, but darker than the clouds, the field of stubble with the clover growing up between, and the pale sheaves dotted here and there. On the other hand we see, first a long line of far blue hills, then trees, the next farmstead, more trees, a wide stretch of green country, trees, and again more trees.

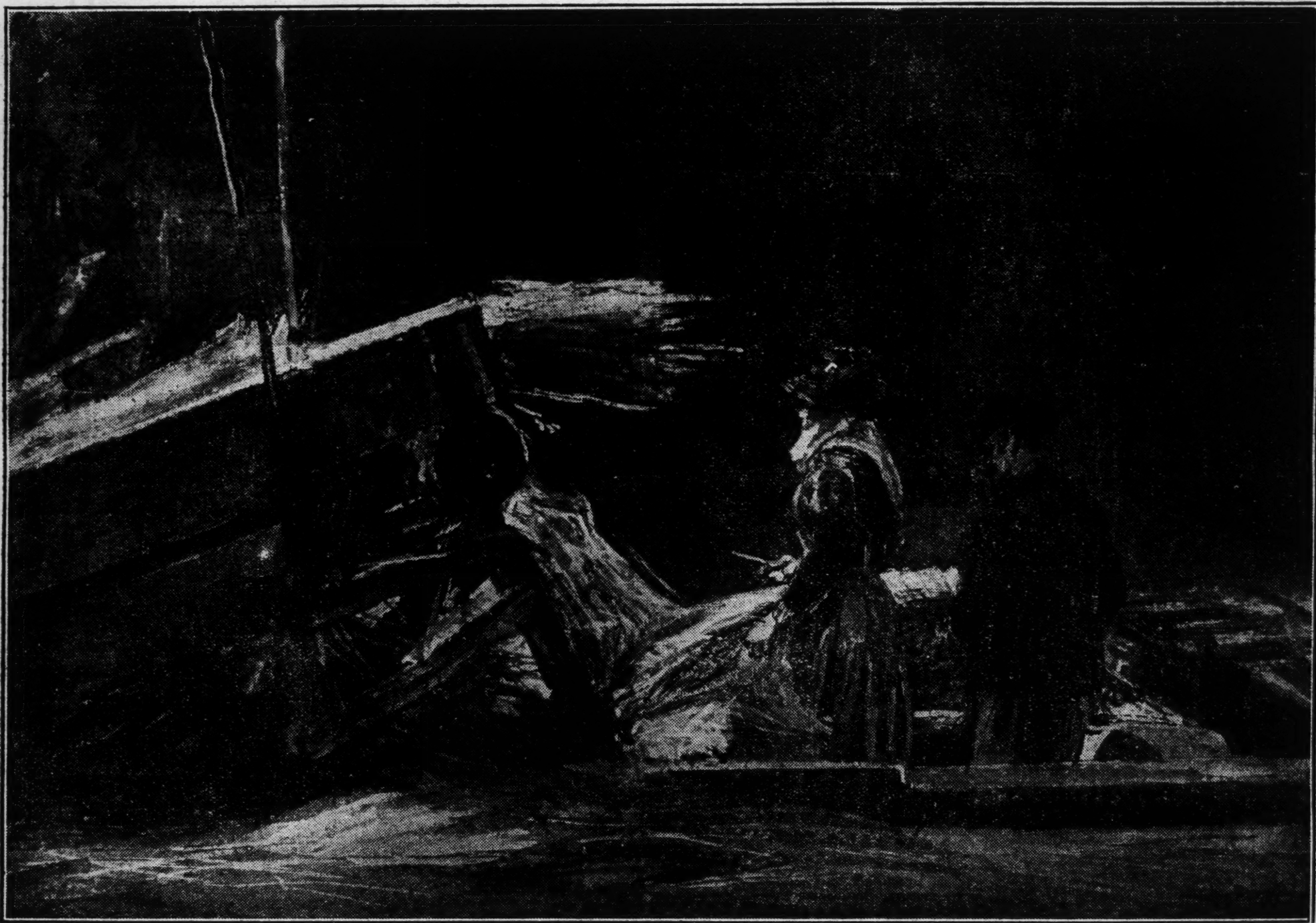
To-day the workers are "leading" the corn, that is

a few sheaves suffice to form one of the circles, and the man gets round the top of the stack in a moment. So high is the stack now that the girl who catches the sheaves has to bend far forward to reach them, though the woman in the cart, raising both arms above her head and holding the fork at its extremest end, tosses the corn as far up to her as ever she can.

At last the point of the stack is reached and the girl, standing upon the slope and clinging to it with one arm and hand, passes the last sheaves to the man, who lays them on the sloping roof and ties their tops together with a rope of straw, then rakes and pats the whole stack over to make its surface regular and smooth.

Meanwhile all the farm-hands are busy in the same way, working their hardest to build up a row of stacks each from its first straw foundation to the pointed top.

Between three and four o'clock work stops, and all the men and women, boys and girls, sit down among the stacks of corn to have their tea. This has been brought out to the field in neat little bags, one for each worker, tied with



BRUISING OATS.

[Reproduced from a water-colour drawing by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.]

ruche about an inch in width. The women are also wearing short petticoats of brown or grey woollen stuff striped with tiny lines of red, blue or other colours, and have aprons of similar material. Their bodices, plainly made and buttoned in front, are of various colours, but most frequently blue or red. In cold weather they often wear little plaid shawls and black knitted armlets to keep them warm, but to-day it is so very damp and chilly that they have also put on big, thick jackets and leather leggings.

Just now they are "stooking" or setting up the sheaves that have been left lying on the ground by the reapers. Each "stook" consists of eight sheaves, three pairs facing each other, and one at each end.

Holding a sheaf in either arm two women meet and prop the four sheaves up together. Meanwhile another woman adds a third pair, and a fourth woman places a single sheaf at either end of the group thus made. When the women have done this they pass on to another stook, in front but slightly to the side of the first. Meanwhile four other women are making "stooks" of the adjoining sheaves, and thus the eight women cross the field in two zigzag lines, "stooking" all the way, so that when they reach the other side they have left four rows of "stooks" behind them. Going back, they make the four rows eight, and so on, until they have covered the whole field and there are no more sheaves left lying on the ground. The

gathering it together and building it up into stacks. Away off across the field we can see the men and women forking the sheaves of corn up on to the carts, and when these are fully laden, we can see them driven towards us, some by women in brightly coloured clothing, others by men in sober brown and grey.

As they come toiling up the hill the big farm horses pant and snort under their load. At last—some quietly, others with twisting and plunging and amid cries of "Wo!" "Back man!" "Back!" "Back woman!" from their drivers—the horses reach the stacks and draw up the carts beside them.

The first stack has already grown high and the woman driver standing up on a wooden bar fastened across the top of the cart has to fork the sheaves far up across her head. High up on the stack a girl catches them as they come swinging through the air and throws them from her to a man, who alternately crawls kneeling and placing the sheaves carefully round the top of the stack—the heads of grain turned inward and the stalks touching the outer edge, and then stands up and throws the sheaves down on the stack as he catches them to form an inner circle. Layer after layer of sheaves is laid down in this way and soon the straight up walls of the stack are finished and then the circular layers grow smaller and smaller to form the pointed roof. So small are they grown at last that but

a drawing tape, and containing a tin bottle of tea and either home-made scones, bread and butter, or bread and jam. Each of these little bags has been packed in the worker's own home, and the print of which it is made is of a different colour or pattern from every other, so that it may be known from all the rest. At the close of the day the little bags are all put into one of the empty carts going home to the farm. As the cart passes by the cottages where the workers live the mothers come out to claim their several bags, and often linger in the road to watch the workers home.

Sometimes, with rain threatening and the harvest late, as it usually is so far north, a bitter wind may be blowing as the evening closes in. The hands of the workers up there on the tall stacks are red and numb with cold. Ears of corn and bits of straw are blown about, and the bands break from the tossed-up sheaves. Then, or at other times when the wind comes sweeping across the great open fields, one realises the value of the pink handkerchiefs which protect the neck, the back of the head, and the ears of the women workers from the cold. Sometimes, if it is windy, the worker on the stack exchanges the big black hat—so useful in the hot sun—for a small peaked cloth cap (a bonnet they call it in Scotland), the useful pink handkerchief being still worn around the face.

On wet days the workers are generally to be found in the

barns making straw ropes for thatching stacks, threshing corn, or bruising oats perhaps.

Two women wearing the pink handkerchiefs and the small cloth caps upon their heads may be feeding the bruiser. One woman scoops up some of the oats that are lying in heaps upon the granary floor and pours them into a sack, which is held open for her by her companion, who afterwards helps her to hoist the full sack upon her back. As the first woman carries the heavy sack away and with it mounts the steps leading to an upper chamber, from which she can pour the oats down into the "bruiser," the second woman is beginning to fill another sack. When the first woman comes down again she will hold the mouth of the sack open and help the second one to lift it on to her back, just as was done in her own case. So, each one doing her part in turn, the work goes on.

In the adjoining barn the oats come down from the upper chamber into the lower part of the bruiser, which discharges the grain into a sack hanging ready to receive it. Two or three women will be working here—hooking the empty sack in position, putting a fresh one in its place when it is filled, and carrying the sacks full of bruised oats away on their shoulders to be stored in the granary at the other end of the yard.

In the loft where the woman pours the oats into the top of the bruiser, the upper part of the threshing machine is also situated. A cart laden with corn has been drawn close up in the yard outside and a man, or woman, as the case may be, is standing upon it and forking the sheaves in through a narrow opening on to a moving belt which carries them to the threshing machine. In the dim loft the outside light streams through the opening and falls first upon the corn sheaves, making them seem wonderfully warm and golden as they come sliding in.

A girl standing on the top of the threshing machine cuts the straw band from each sheaf as it comes and then passes the corn on to a middle-aged man—her father, as it happens—who opens out the sheaves and lets them be carried down with a rush into the lower part of the machine (see illustration). Meanwhile there is a rattling noise like the falling of hailstones and we know that the ripe grain is being beaten from the ears. There is a feeling of bustle and

excitement and the whole building throbs with the vibration of the machine. Down below on the ground floor, masses of yellow straw are pouring constantly out and the women are hurrying away with great piles of it bigger than themselves.

Northumberland, Durham, and the Border counties of Scotland are the districts in which women are most largely employed in agricultural labour. Farms are large in this part of the country and many of them employ from 20 to 30 workers, half or even more than half of whom are frequently women. It is customary here for the farmer to hire a man and his family to work for him, and to give them a cottage on the farm rent free. Sometimes a woman, usually a widow, or perhaps one of several unmarried sisters living together, is hired direct, and has a cottage free. She is then called a "cottage." Individual workers are also engaged singly.

In Northumberland and Durham women are usually paid 1s. 6d. a day in winter—(twenty-four and a-half weeks); and 1s. 8d. a day in summer—(twenty-one and a-half weeks); and from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day for about a month at harvest. In the Scotch Border counties they are paid from 8s. to 11s. a week, with extra at harvest, and sometimes at potato lifting. In Northumberland the wages of men agricultural labourers average about 21s. 7d. a week, that is to say, 19s. 4d. in cash wages, the balance being made up by the free use of a cottage and allowances in kind. In Durham the wages for the same class of man average 22s. 2d. a week, 20s. being paid in cash and the rest in kind. In the Scotch Border counties the men's wages, both in cash and kind, vary from 20s. 7d. in Peebles to 18s. 10d. in Dumfries. The working hours are the same for both men and women, but, in addition to being paid lower wages, the women are placed under a disability in regard to the terms of their engagements. Both men and women are usually engaged by the year or half-year, but the men receive their wages regularly during the whole term of their engagement, even when absent through illness, holidays, or other causes, though it is sometimes arranged that this shall not be done for more than six or eight weeks at a stretch. The women, on the other hand, if they are absent through illness or other personal reasons, or if the weather happens to be too stormy for them to work, or the farmer has no work for them to do, are not paid.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Great Albert Hall Meeting.

As Parliament reassembles on Tuesday, November 15, it has been decided to hold a great meeting on the previous Thursday, November 10, in the Royal Albert Hall. This meeting will mark the culmination of the great campaign which is being held in the early autumn all over the country to urge the Government to allow time for the further stages of the Woman Suffrage Bill this Session.

As an enormous number of women are expected, a full let of the hall has again been taken, as on Saturday, June 18, and in consequence the special regulations of the Albert Hall concerning such lets will be in operation. That is to say, there can be no public sale of tickets.

But as before, for the convenience of members of the Women's Social and Political Union, certain portions of the hall will be set aside for them and their friends (men and women), and numbered and reserved tickets for these can be purchased, by members, from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The prices of these seats are as follows—Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s.; Arena, 1s.; Upper Orchestra, 6d.; Grand Tier Boxes (holding ten), 30s.; Loggia (holding eight), 21s.; 2nd Tier Boxes (holding five), 12s. 6d. The local W.S.P.U.'s will, as before, be given the first opportunity of taking up the Grand Tier Boxes.

On the last occasion, owing to late application, many members were disappointed and unable to obtain tickets; they are specially invited, therefore, to apply at once.

Mrs. Pankhurst in Scotland.

In the latter days of August and the first part of September Scottish members and friends are to have the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Pankhurst on the present political situation. Mrs. Pankhurst's Highland tour will commence on Monday, August 29, at Bridge of Allan, and a very large number of other meetings have been arranged. Details of these will be found on page 781. A special appeal is made to Scottish friends to help Mrs. Pankhurst in this holiday tour by offering hospitality, by lending motor cars, and by arranging meetings and making them known in every possible way. Mrs. Pankhurst will be accompanied by Miss Una Dugdale, to whom all communications should be sent at the Scottish W.S.P.U. Office, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.



By Appointment.

LADIES,

HAVE YOU TRIED

John Knight's

NATURAL BOUQUET

TOILET SOAPS?

Made in twenty-six varieties

to suit all tastes

They soften the skin and soothe all irritations.

SEND 6 PENNY STAMPS to Dept. V
for SAMPLE BOX CONTAINING
SELECTION of 6 SPECIAL TABLETS.
POST FREE.

AWARDED "GRAND PRIX"

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

JOHN KNIGHT, Ltd.

Soapmakers to H.M. The King.

The Royal Primrose Soap Works, LONDON.

Miss EVELYN SHARP'S Book

"REBEL WOMEN"

1s. net.

1s. net.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS,

156, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" COMPETITION.

£50 IN PRIZES

FOR OUR COMPETITORS.

Enter our Competition now and help the Cause by pushing the Sale of the Paper.

- Class A—Obtaining New Subscribers.
- Class B—Individual Selling.
- Class C—Pitch Selling.
- Class D—Local Unions.
- Class E—Country Campaigns.
- Class F—Posters.

Class A—Obtaining New Subscribers.

The competition in class A is for those who obtain and send to the Circulation Manager, 4, Clements Inn, during the months of July, August and September, the largest number of subscriptions (of not less than six months) to VOTES FOR WOMEN.

1st Prize: Lady's Bicycle. 2nd Prize: Gun-metal Watch.

3rd Prize: Bound volume of "Votes for Women," 1909-10.

To help competitors a special book, containing ten order forms, has been prepared. These books can be obtained free at all the W.S.P.U. shops and meetings, or will be sent post free on application.

Class B—Individual Selling.

Class B is a competition of individual sellers. Prizes will be awarded to the sellers who dispose of the largest number of copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN during the months of July, August and September.

1st Prize: Lady's Bicycle. 2nd Prize: Gun-metal Watch.

3rd Prize: Bound volume of "Votes for Women," 1909-10.

Competitors should obtain a special card. These cards can be obtained free at all shops or meetings or by post from the Publisher, VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Class C—Pitch Selling.

Class C is a competition for Pitch Captains. Two prizes will be given for the captains at whose pitches the largest aggregate number of VOTES FOR WOMEN are disposed of during the months of July, August and September.

1st Prize: Gun-metal Watch to Captain and bound volume of "Votes for Women" to each of her sellers.

2nd Prize: Bound volume of "Votes for Women" to Captain and memento to each of her sellers.

Class D—Local Unions.

Class D is a competition for local Unions. First and second prizes will be given for the largest aggregate sales by local Unions during the months of July, August and September.

Class E—Country Campaigns.

Class E is a competition for Country Campaign centres. First and second prizes will be given for the largest aggregate sales by Country Campaign centres during the months of July, August and September.

(Form of Prizes in Classes D and E not yet decided.)

Class F—Posters.

Two prizes will be given to those who are most successful in interesting newsgazettes in the paper and inducing them to exhibit a poster each week. The prizes will be for the largest number of promises obtained to show posters regularly. Orders obtained should be sent direct to the Circulation Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn.

1st Prize: Gun-metal Watch. 2nd Prize: Bound volume of "Votes for Women."

The Circulation Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, will be pleased to supply further information in answer to any enquiries by post.

DIMOLINE PIANO CO.

Silencing Stop Pianos

From 20 gns. cash.

THE FINEST ENGLISH PIANO MADE.

In stock at Bargain Prices, Bechstein, Blüthner, Broadwood, etc.

PLAYER PIANOS, SIMPLEX PLAYERS.

Special terms to Members W.S.P.U.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GRACE JONES, Manager, Mrs. DIMOLINE JONES, 11, Parkhurst Rd., HOLLOWAY. (Private House.)

A MEMBER'S INVENTION.

SMART'S

INVISIBLE

HOOKS

AND

EYES.



KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

EVERY DRAPER SELLS THEM

AVOID SHOPS WHICH OFFER YOU IMITATIONS FOR THEIR OWN PROFIT.

PHOTO BUTTONS FOR ELECTION PURPOSES

BUTTON BADGES IN COLOURS.

THE MERCHANTS' PORTRAIT CO

(Makers of the W.S.P.U. Badge.)

106/110, Kentish Town Rd., London, N.W.

Telegrams: "CRAOTINT, LONDON."

Telephone 530 P.O. Hampstead.

ASQUITH'S ANDONA.

Why suffer chronic indigestion, with heartburn, wind, and stomach pain, when you can have instant relief and gradual cure guaranteed by using Asquith's Andona powder? A really wonderful discovery. It is not a narcotic and is absolutely harmless. Price, 1s. 1½d., post free 1s. 3d., from Vines & Freeman, Chemists, 197, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

Women's Fight for the Vote.

— BY —
F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

Cloth, 1s. net; Paper covers, 6d. net.

Contains not only a strong plea for the suffrage, but one of the briefest and most convenient accounts available of the existing franchise qualifications.—*Morning Leader*.

This is a work which should be in the hands of all advocates of Woman's Suffrage; it is an armoury of facts and arguments.—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

Anyone who wishes to become acquainted with the meaning of the whole movement from the Suffragist side could not learn the facts better than here.—*The Nation*.

This readable book . . . places reliable information within the reach of everyone inclined to believe that 817 women have not suffered imprisonment out of desire for notoriety.—*Christian Commonwealth*.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS,
156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

VOTES FOR WOMEN CIGARETTES.

VIRGINIA.	EGYPTIAN.	TURKISH.
4s. per 100.	5s. per 100.	6s. per 100.
1s. " 25.	1s. 3d. per 25.	1s. 6d. per 25.

Printed in the Colours of the Union. Specially Manufactured by
VALLORA & CO., Ltd., 170, PICCADILLY, W.

IRENE & CO., 272, OXFORD CIRCUS, W.

Parisian Model Costumes, Day & Evening Gowns, Blouses, Lingerie, Furs, etc.

The Latest Creations in **MILLINERY**. All articles sold at quarter usual prices.

DRESSMAKING and Ladies' Own Material made up
CORSETS a Speciality, "Made to Measure."

NOTICE.—Also High Class **DRESS AGENCY**.

NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY.
53, Berners Street, W.

WOMEN
SANITARY INSPECTORS, HEALTH VISITORS and LECTURERS

SPECIAL TRAINING LECTURES
for LADIES, SEPTEMBER, 1910.

For Particulars apply to the Secretary,
NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY, 53, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

Treatment for the Removal of Superfluous Hairs.

Absolutely safe, recommended by the Medical Profession.

Rusmak
(Registered)

10/6
per box.

Miss Mitchell,
39, Sloane St., S.W.

Telephone: 1926 KENSINGTON. Hours—11 to 6.

CHIROPODY AND MANICURE.

If you would walk in comfort and avoid being footsore and weary, visit

The MISSES CLARE,

who make Chiropody a Speciality on Hygienic and Antiseptic Lines.

Chiropody, 5/-
American Method. Manicure, 2/6.

100, NEW BOND STREET, W.

TYPEWRITERS

And TYPEWRITING REQUISITES of every kind.

"Compos" COMPANY, 73a, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS

FREQUENTLY, I must confess, I have seen the domestic influence gradually transforming a man, naturally noble and generous, into a cowardly, commonplace, selfish office-seeker, thinking of public affairs merely as a means of making himself comfortable: and this, simply by daily contact with a well-conducted woman, a faithful wife, an excellent mother, from whose mind the grand notion of public duty was entirely absent.—*De Tocqueville*.

GARDEN CITY PRESS LMTD.

beg to present the above thought.

They also ask the consideration of readers of "Votes for Women" who need the services of a Printer. Alive now to the "notion of public duty" Woman has enhanced influence. "Would not Fathers, Husbands, Brothers—not to mention Cousins!—be pleased, if they knew of its existence, to send their work to the

GARDEN CITY PRESS LTD., LETCHWORTH.

Printers and Publishers to the Woman's Movement.
LONDON OFFICE: 6, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI, W.C.

Telephone No. 4150 GERRARD.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

A. CHEESLEY,

Late ORRIDGE, Ltd.,

Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Salesman.

7, HAREWOOD PLACE, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

Clubs and Hotels supplied at Wholesale Prices, and Families waited upon Daily. All kinds of Floral Designs and Decorations made to order.

SUNLIGHT LAUNDRY

(LOUD AND WESTERN, LTD.),

BROUGHTON ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.,

will be found to be a satisfactory laundry for ladies to employ. The work is under the direct supervision of an experienced Manageress, and customers' requirements receive most careful attention. Vans collect daily, and the prices are moderate.

Telephone: 259 Kensington.

Write for Price List.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1910.

THE OSBORNE JUDGMENT.

By the decision of the judges in the Osborne case, trade unions are debarred from spending their funds upon the election and maintenance of Parliamentary representatives, so that the support formerly given by the trade unions to the Labour Party is now illegal. This has greatly disturbed and embarrassed the Labour organisations, and they are demanding that their liberty to pay for what they term the direct representation of Labour shall be restored. It is interesting and instructive to women, who, because voteless, are deprived of all representation whatever, to notice the arguments by which the Labour Party support their claim.

These arguments have been formulated by a joint board representing the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Council, and the Labour Party. Chief among them is that contained in the assertion "that the decision denies the right of trade unions to carry out their nominal statutory purpose of 'regulating the relations between employers and employed' in so far as modern conditions of industry and the highly organised state of capital render Parliamentary action necessary for this purpose." The *Daily News* supports this contention by saying that without the reversal of the Osborne decision, upon which depends the direct political activity of the trade unions, the unions "would be thrown back entirely upon their benefit work and upon the weapon of strike and lock-out, which their best men are more and more coming to consider obsolete. . . . and the conviction which has come to be that of the majority of keen trade unionists, that politics is an indispensable part of trade unions, would be a conviction legally incapable of being acted upon." Mr. Ramsay Macdonald declares that the liberty (which he regards the Osborne decision as having infringed) of using legislative power to advance and protect the rights of the workers is one of the most important liberties of the trade unions. Says Mr. Snowden, "Labour representation and political action are absolutely essential in these days to the

maintenance and existence of trade unionism." Another Labour leader, Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., is so indignant at what he regards as at any rate a partial disfranchisement of the working man, that he declares that if need be the law must be defied to get the obnoxious legal decision set aside, and that "as the martyrs of Christianity underwent punishment and death, so will the leaders of the Labour movement." What, one asks, would be the feelings of the working men were their grievance to be exchanged for the women's grievance of complete disfranchisement!

This collection of expert testimony as to the working classes' vital need of political power should enlighten and convince of their error those anti-suffragists who are responsible for the statement that women workers do not need votes. Different views there may be as to the trade unionists' claim that the Osborne decision prejudices them in the exercise of their political rights, but their emphatic assertion that trade union activity of a purely non-political kind is under present-day conditions ineffectual has not been challenged. If it is ineffectual for men, it is equally so for women. If working men could not hold their own in the industrial struggle without political power, how can working women do it?

Dependence upon the Labour Members, the recollection and the anticipation of treading distasteful paths at their compulsion, may have caused the Osborne decision to be not wholly unwelcome to the Liberal Government. But the views of the Labour elector must be considered, and the Government have been moved to expressions of sympathy with the Labour Party's predicament. The Government are understood to prefer, as an alternative to sweeping away the Osborne decision, the institution of State payment of Members and election expenses, and if the threatened Labour pressure becomes really severe, it is to be presumed that they will seriously advance this proposal.

No State payment of Members and of election expenses while women are voteless! will be the answer of suffragists. To make women maintain and pay for the election of Members of Parliament for whom they are not permitted to vote would indeed be the final insult. It is hardly credible that even the present Government will make a proposal so audacious and so repugnant to constitutional principle. They may make it, but to carry it through will be a very different matter. Thousands of women who might think the removal of existing wrong beyond their powers will be active and determined in resisting a new instalment of injustice. And however advantageous the men may think it to put electoral charges and the maintenance of Members upon the public funds their sense of justice will tell them that an essential preliminary to such a step is the enfranchisement of women whose money it is proposed to expend in this new fashion.

The enactment of the Woman Suffrage Bill, which, being approved by the House of Commons, now needs only the provision of Government facilities, will leave the field clear for the consideration upon its merits of this other question. Although the Government's refusal of facilities has not been withdrawn, the situation presents many hopeful features. Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech has had the effect, contrary to that designed by him, of rousing and rallying the supporters of the Bill. His inconsistent and inaccurate statements, and his amazing description of the women whom he deems "independent" beyond the rest of their sex and therefore supremely fit to have the vote, have called forth unsparing criticism and ridicule in the Press. In short, his now famous speech has had the invaluable result of exposing finally the utter weakness of the "democratic" case against the Conciliation Bill.

Among the hopeful signs of the moment are the unanimous decision of the Glasgow Corporation to petition Parliament in favour of the Bill and the support accorded to it by the *Scotsman* and other papers.

So, even now, when the holiday season is at its very height, the Conciliation Bill is being pressed onward towards enactment. The close of the holidays will see the renewal of a campaign in support of the Bill, to the prosecution of which will be devoted the enthusiasm and the energy not only of those immediately connected with the Suffrage organisations, but of thousands more who realise that in this struggle the nation's political honour is at stake. And if at the re-opening of Parliament it is found that by this campaign a way has not been made for the Bill, then there are other measures in reserve, from the use of which women will not flinch.

Christabel Pankhurst.

"MEN ARE MEN AND WOMEN ARE WOMEN."

By Lady Sybil Smith.

The latest phase of the Woman's Movement, say its detractors, is entirely deplorable in that it fosters antagonism between the sexes, which, if pushed to the last extreme, must end in racial suicide. This because if women obtain the parliamentary vote and are able to enlarge the circle of their energies not only are they likely to try to exact an impossible standard of conduct from men, but also to refuse to carry out their own sex obligations. The new woman is denounced as flying in the face of nature. Having bartered her beauty and charm for a barren intellectuality, she is said to scorn the joys and duties of wifehood and motherhood in the mad effort to establish her equality with man, and so to have roused his just intolerance.

It is possible that women of this unpleasant type are to be found in the ranks of the Suffragists, but that they are as rare as they are abnormal can be vouched for by all who have the slightest personal acquaintance with the promoters of the Woman's Movement.

Does anyone seriously believe that a change in the political constitution of the country, even such a radical change as that involved in the enfranchisement of women, could possibly affect the deep-seated instinct for reproduction in the race? That instinct which is the basis, not only of all human society, but of all animal life on this globe!

As a matter of fact, there is at present no sign whatever of a sex combat connected with the Women's Suffrage Movement; it has advocates and opponents of both sexes alike. The strife is born of two complementary social forces. One the active force engendered by minds that see the world to be sick and are eager to try new remedies for it in the shape of social experiments, the other the passive force of minds that cling to the customary and are disposed to leave ill alone for fear of worse ensuing. In short, the arguments on both sides start from the same point though they arrive at opposite conclusions and this starting point is the fundamental and essential difference between the sexes. Suffragists as well as anti-suffragists bow to the unalterable fact that men are men and women are women, and will be so while the human race endures.

"Overstrain."

Firstly, with regard to their physiological dissimilarity. On the one hand the anti-suffragists maintain that such heavy calls are made upon all women by the functions of their sex as to leave them only a narrow margin for physical or intellectual effort. They are accordingly disqualified by nature to bear the strain of independence or of public life without detriment to their true purpose—maternity. To extend their political and economic field is therefore to impose an unnatural burden upon them, and to undermine the health and vigour of the race. On the other hand the suffragists' contention is as follows. Since the beginning of society woman has done half of the work of the world with impunity. Why then is it only public work and politics that are supposed to overstrain her faculties? No outcry is raised to lighten the labour of the working man's wife, who, besides the daily and nightly care of her children, has, year in and year out, to act as cook, laundress, and housekeeper with no thought of leisure. No one finds fault with hospital nursing for women, work as fatiguing and responsible as it is possible to imagine, nor with the intellectual effort required for their qualification as teachers, nor with their part in municipal affairs. But when women demand the opportunity to compete with men in the better paid trades and professions, or claim the right to the Parliamentary vote, these things are denied to them on the score of their own need for protection from overstrain! Is it indeed so exhausting to the elector to decide which political party best represents his views and interests, and to register his vote accordingly every four or five years?

Secondly, to consider the divergence of the sexes on the metaphysical side. It is averred that the masculine element in human nature stands for reason, thought, and practical utility, whereas the feminine element stands for intuition, the emotions, and beauty; in other words, man is the mind of humanity, and woman the soul. From this the anti-suffragists deduce that if she is to remain truly womanly, woman must work out her destiny in her own domain, the home, where she is queen. She should therefore be discouraged in every way from taking part in the rough-and-tumble of industrial or professional

life, and above all from meddling with politics, always excepting those municipal politics which immediately affect the domestic economy of the nation. Suffragists protest against the absurdity of this whole train of reasoning as applied to the women of our country, who to the extent of half their whole number are forced to support themselves or to starve. Of the remaining half, the largest proportion are better described as drudges than as queens of the home. Further, if even the hard struggle for daily bread has not obliterated woman's natural characteristics, or rendered her in any sense less womanly, why should the extension of her choice of employment and the political power to safeguard her interests and to enforce her opinion have any such effect? Suffragists only ask for woman the same scope for self-expression as man enjoys in order that she may prove for herself what really is her sphere. No sane person pretends that all occupations are alike suited to both sexes, but why raise artificial barriers to cramp women's activities—barriers that put a stop to the wholesome sifting of natural selection? Nature may surely be trusted to keep women—and men too—out of any calling for which they are really unfit. "If you can, you may," says Kingsley's Fairy Be-done-by-as-you-did, and her saying embodies a deep truth.

The Complete Whole.

Even if all women were supported by their menkind, it would still be a farce to exclude women from the Legislature because all their legitimate interests would then be centred in their homes. For nowadays national and private affairs are inextricably interwoven, and politics are the warp to the woof of social life. For instance, Parliamentary legislation with regard to the rearing of children, medical inspection, housing, sanitation, and kindred matters becomes every year more abundant, and no one can say that such legislation does not affect women or touch their homes!

Surely, woman by very reason of her oppositeness to man is needed for the right balance of any human enterprise, be it domestic, municipal, national, or imperial. Who is bold enough to put a limit to the functions of the soul of mankind! Emotion and intuition are factors just as indispensable in the government of the people as are thought and reason in the ordering of the home. Man is a dual creature, and in all his undertakings he requires both his halves to keep him straight.

There is yet another aspect of the woman's problem to be taken into account. Just as physically all human individuals are potentially of both sexes, so are they mentally. No normal woman is altogether devoid of reason and judgment, nor any normal man of intuition or emotional capacity. In many women traits of mind, such as logic, initiative, and intellectuality, predominate, whereas in many men the reverse occurs, to make them sensitive, perceptive, and full of intuition. Neither law nor public opinion interfere if a man's talents or temperament lead him to become a cook, a hairdresser, a florist, or a dressmaker, but should a woman find herself possessed of the gift of eloquence, of reasoning power, of foresight, or of a dominant personality, she is nevertheless debarred by reason of her sex from distinguishing herself at the Bar, in the Civil Service, or in politics. It is only a few years since the practice of medicine was also forbidden to her, whatever her scientific attainments. Such waste of ability is surely a loss to the efficiency of the community.

Perhaps it is due to the feminine element in man that the subordination of women in the past and their present exclusion from public life has not had a more disastrous effect than it has upon our social institutions. The perfect man—say the philosophers—would be one who combined a man's nature with a woman's nature. So with the body corporate, the combination of the minds and temperaments of both sexes is needed to make the perfect State.

On the Pedestal

Many well-meaning antagonists of the Women's Movement are imbued with the idea of woman as a kind of goddess, the source of inspiration to men, to be guarded, cherished, and worshipped. According to them, her duties should, if possible, be limited to the fulfilment of her natural destiny as wife and mother, and to the cultivation of those gentle arts that help to make the world pleasant and beautiful. These people are not very practical. They do not

pause to consider that such conditions, even if desirable, are only to be obtained for a strictly limited number of women under our present economic system. These few chosen women would lead exquisite lives at the expense of millions of their poorer sisters. Moreover, such a life neither satisfies the ordinary woman nor does it tend to develop her character and capacities, for she has the same need and craving for honest work and responsibility as has the ordinary man. Not being goddesses or angels, women are apt to deteriorate and to become incurably selfish and exacting when they live in luxury and idleness, and when no demands are made upon them except to be happy, charming, and admired. Extremes meet, and the few married women of the West to whom this description applies bear much the same relation to the community as do the ladies of a rich Turk's harem—that is to say, they are parasites upon the other sex, or, more exactly speaking, rare and precious possessions that only the most opulent among men can afford themselves. The grace and social distinction of such women become the concrete advertisement of the financial standing of their husbands or fathers. It is, as a rule, the spoilt and pampered society woman who shirks maternity, and neglects her home and husband in the race after amusement and personal success, not the professional woman, or the woman who interests herself in politics or in social questions. However, before condemning these "society butterflies" wholesale, it should be realised that they are often women of brains and talent who have never had a chance to show their powers except in one direction. Much of their restlessness and love of vulgar emulation is no doubt due to misdirected energy and thwarted ambition, which, turned into other channels, might have contributed towards the strength of the nation.

Divine Discontent.

All the world over, millions of women are suffering in various degrees, some consciously and some unconsciously, from the restrictions imposed by convention upon their sex. Women of the East behind the purdah or labouring like beasts of burden in the fields—Chinese ladies tottering on mutilated feet—women who have been treated by men as playthings and left broken in the mud, while the partners of their sin and folly go scatheless—wives of the poor, worn with child-bearing and unceasing toil—women doing the work of men at starvation wages—daughters made to feel themselves of no account, as superfluous women, while the family resources are devoted to the education and start in life of brothers perhaps less worthy in every way than themselves—educated women, conscious of special ability, chafing under the social round or under enforced domesticity, women of all nations forced by their guardians or perhaps only by circumstance into unhappy or uncongenial marriage; all these go to make up a vast army of malcontents with Fate. The result is a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction among women, though this may be denied by those more fortunate ones who possess means and independence or who are happily married, or who have all their life met with honour and consideration, or who hug their chains and believe in man's innate superiority. Nevertheless, such a feeling exists, and is the cause of bitterness in many a heart and dissension in many a home. It is this suppressed force of discontent that is now finding a vent in the Woman's Movement and nothing short of the removal of the cause of complaint will suffice to stem the agitation.

Those who profess to fear a "sex war" and "race extinction," should the political equality of men and women be established, would do well to consider the mighty evil of this simmering sense of injury and wrong in the oppressed sex. Albeit, strong as it is, it has never been strong enough to counteract the natural attraction of man for woman, though many is the wife who has covertly resented the dominion of her husband, and in consequence has cheated him in secret, and so got the better of him in countless ways.

Not only would the Parliamentary vote, if granted to women, probably bring about a great improvement in her economic position, but its moral effect upon men of every degree as her certificate of equality from the State would be incalculable.

Man will gain as much as woman when he makes her his partner instead of his dependent, for then at least he will find in her his true comrade and helpmate.

SUPPORT FOR THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE'S BILL.

Some Significant Meetings: What the Papers Say.

All over the country meetings are being held in support of the Woman Suffrage Bill before Parliament; accounts of those held by the W.S.P.U. will be found on other pages. Below we report some significant meetings held by independent bodies, as well as extracts which show that the Press of the country understands the political situation, and is not misled by specious arguments such as those advanced by the Chancellor in his recent speech.

GLASGOW CORPORATION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Members of the Corporation of Glasgow have declared themselves unanimously in favour of Votes for Women. On August 18, Mr. Pratt moved that the Corporation petition Parliament in favour of the Parliamentary Franchise (Women) Bill. This question, he said, was by no means a party political question. It was a question in which men of all parties and opinions were found both on one side and on the other. Mr. Arthur Balfour said he supported this bill because he had always understood that the word democracy meant government by consent. So long as they had a great section of the community, as at present, which while it had all the disabilities of citizenship (that was to say that that section had to pay both rates and taxes) had not obtained the constitutional method of consenting to the way in which they should be governed, their democracy was only a partial and very incomplete one. It was because he believed that the bill was absolutely true to the essential spirit of democracy that he asked them to support his motion.

Mr. Cosh seconded, remarking that he looked forward to the enfranchisement of women as a step forward in the direction of great and good social progress.

Baillie Campbell said he approved of votes for women, but why should the Corporation interfere in Imperial affairs? He moved the previous question. Baillie Mathieson seconded.

Mr. W. F. Anderson said it had always been a puzzle to him to know why women should be permitted to elect representatives to administrative bodies, and allowed to become members of such bodies, and yet were barred from having any voice in making laws which they were permitted to administer.

Baillie Campbell was asked by several members to withdraw the previous question, and eventually he consented.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

CONSERVATIVE & UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

Lady Betty Balfour, Lady Arnott, and other speakers, addressed a meeting of this association, on the invitation of Mrs. Bennett, at Undercliff, Killiney, on August 17. Lady Betty Balfour, in proposing the resolution, asked when were the Government going to attend to the will of the people, as expressed in the House of Commons? They had an opportunity this slack Session. They did not take it. With greater difficulty they might take it during the Autumn Session. Would they do so, or were we to understand that "some time" meant "no time"? If so, would the electors feel that faith had been kept with them? She thought when they were treated like this they felt sympathy with the immortal Mrs. Poyser, who did not see what they wanted with anybody besides King and Parliament. "It's that nest of Ministers that does the mischief, I tell yer."

The resolution, "That this meeting deplores the exclusion of women from the Parliamentary Franchise solely on the ground of sex, and expresses its gratitude to the Conciliation Committee for the work they have done, and are doing, to remove this anomaly," was carried unanimously.

The meeting was very fully reported in the *Irish Times*.

A PROTEST AT BATH.

Mrs. Ashworth Hallett, a niece of the late John Bright, presided at a meeting of the Women's Suffrage Society in Bath, at which a unanimous resolution was passed expressing regret and surprise that Lord Alexander Thynne had voted against a Bill which would have enfranchised one-quarter of the householders of Bath. Mrs. Hallett pointed out that in Bath women paid one-third of the taxes and that at the next election women should compel the Member to support their demand.

SOME PRESS COMMENTS.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

We do not refer to his defence of his vote upon the Women's Bill, or to his declaration in favour of the establishment of female franchise meaning universal suffrage or nothing. These are things which must be settled between the Radical sections and those of a deceived sex who have supported the present Government without quite

understanding how active are its internal dissensions and how variegated are the views of its members.

MORNING POST.

The mere fact that he is pledged up to the eyes to support the enfranchisement of women and yet opposed the Bill in support of which all advocates of that cause had united gives him no cause for self-reproach. He has an explanation which, however little it may commend itself to those who had been led to depend upon his support, is perfectly satisfactory to himself and, it may be added, perfectly consistent with the rule of his political career. He voted against the principle of women's suffrage because the form in which it was presented offered little chance of party gain.

GLASGOW EVENING CITIZEN.

That the right hon. gentleman's pleas will satisfy militant Suffragettes is unlikely. His attitude is equivocal, for while all through he protests continually that he is eager for Woman Suffrage on a democratic basis, he falls back upon the Asquithian consideration that no real proof has been advanced, so far, that the majority of women in the country really desire the franchise. So he blows hot and cold. Nothing can exceed his contempt for what he called the Conciliation Bill which Mr. Shackleton—who presumably is quite as sound a democrat as he is, or professes to be—introduced to Parliament last July. One can imagine that Mr. Lloyd George would not have been so censorious, that his Radicalism would not have been so outraged, had he not arrived at the conclusion that the measure would give more votes to the party in opposition than to the Government side.

MORNING ADVERTISER.

The unblushing audacity of Mr. Lloyd George, however, was even more openly displayed when he came to his attempt to answer the charge of going back upon his pledge to support the cause of Woman's Suffrage by his vote in Parliament. Let it be observed that Mr. Lloyd George himself attached no conditions to his promise of such support. But now he adopts the conditions which Mr. Asquith laid down on the subject very late in the day. These were two in number. First, the measure which proposed to confer the vote on women must be democratic; and next, there must be some evidence forthcoming that the majority of women desired the vote at all. For the word "democratic" in the first condition should be substituted the phrase "favourable to the Liberal party." That is what the Chancellor of the Exchequer means, and it is all that he means. He and Mr. Winston Churchill are prepared to vote for Female Suffrage, or to pledge themselves to vote for it (because they will always discover some loophole to wriggle out of), so long as they think that their pledge will assist their political prospects, and no longer.

The question of Woman's Suffrage ought to be treated on its merits, and not as a mere side-issue affecting Radical tactics. Mr. Lloyd George is not really in favour of Women's Suffrage, or, indeed, of any cause that interferes with his own political game. Let the Suffragettes observe that he has provided himself with yet another loophole. Adopting Mr. Asquith's second condition that some proof must be afforded that the bulk of women desire the vote, he says that no such evidence is forthcoming. If he is not yet persuaded to that effect it will always be open to him to refuse to vote for Women's Suffrage on that ground. Pledges he will give to any extent, but no performance until it obviously jumps with his own interests. These are the political broken reeds on whom the women Liberals rely.

AB RDEEN FREE PRESS.

It may be doubted whether the women Liberals of Carnarvon will be greatly convinced by these protestations. Mr. Lloyd George distinctly overdoes the appeal to democracy, and his speech so far from carrying conviction strikes one as an elaborate begging of the question, and an over-ingenious attempt to divert attention from the real issue. . . . Mr. Lloyd George must realise perfectly well that by raising this wider issue, he is complicating and confusing the situation and preventing anything whatever being done. The country is not ready for adult suffrage, and Mr. Lloyd George knows this. By starting this cry, he is destroying the chance of anything being done in this generation, and to this postponement the supporters of women's suffrage cannot be expected to assent.

LABOUR WORLD (U.S.A.).

Majority 109 for woman suffrage. Result: Exactly the same as if there were a majority of 109 against it.

Parliament says yes, but the Government says no—and the Government wins every time. But who is the Government in a democratic country? Isn't it the people? I think not! The people are the people, and the Government is the Government. If the people want anything they ask for it and vote for representatives to give it to them. The Government considers the proposition. Assuming the proposition to please the Government, or that it does nothing at all, good, bad, or indifferent, the Government heartily welcomes the people's intelligent support and the thing is done. When the people want something that the Government doesn't want them to want,

the people go without it. This is representative government.

CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.

The speech was a revelation of the real attitude of Mr. Lloyd George to this subject. He has absolutely no understanding of the inwardness of this great question, or what is involved in the political outlawry of a sex. . . . The Chancellor's speech puts him in the category of opponents of women's suffrage, and an opponent all the more dangerous because he tries to hide his hostility under a pretence of sympathy with the principle.

YORKSHIRE EVENING PRESS.

Suffragettes will derive little satisfaction from the Chancellor's utterance as a whole, and none at all from his promise to devote as much energy as he can spare from other causes to theirs. They may even go to the length of saying they would prefer him as an avowed opponent. The franchise could well be deferred till Doomsday within the lines of the Albert Hall speech.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

People who object to the methods of recent agitation should at least bear in mind that for over twenty years past this Bill has had a nominal large majority in the House of Commons, and has, nevertheless, been practically ignored. As a Member of Parliament once said to me, "There never was a measure that had so many false friends in the House as the Women's Suffrage Bill."

A MEMBER OF THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE IN "THE NATION."

The main burden of the speech was a plea for delay, and almost indefinite delay. The constitutional crisis is first to be settled, and then the Welsh Disestablishment. After that, in the Chancellor's programme, Woman Suffrage may take its chance with Home Rule and other urgent issues. The work which Mr. Lloyd George proposes to do for Woman Suffrage is, I take it, to ruin the prospects of the only Bill which can command a majority in this Parliament, and to oppose the only group of members who are actively working for an early settlement. . . . Adult Suffrage may be feasible ten or twenty years hence, but I have not yet encountered a single member who believes that a majority can be got for it in this Parliament.

The speech was full of reckless inaccuracies. What is the meaning of the statement that our Bill would "double the number of plural voters"? It expressly excludes all the qualifications—ownership, lodger, and graduate—under which plural or faggot voting commonly occurs in the case of men. If any other little loopholes remain we are ready to stop them, and have already tabled an amendment to meet all the objections which Mr. Churchill raised. . . .

In his plea for delay, Mr. Lloyd George told the militant Suffragists to be as patient as the Welsh and Irish, who do not attack their "friends" of the Liberal Party. They have votes, and therefore have no excuse for militant tactics. But the Irish, in the hundred years which he reviewed in a summary glance, have risen in armed rebellion, resorted to dynamite, and assassinated a Liberal Minister. They allied themselves to the Liberal Party only after it officially adopted Home Rule, faced a schism, and lost a General Election over it. When Liberalism has done as much as that for Woman Suffrage, it may claim the forbearance due to friends. At present it refuses even to allow a non-party Bill, which has an adequate majority in the Commons, to take its chance in Committee, and to face the ordeal of the Lords. That is not the conduct of a friend. It is not even the conduct of a fair-minded neutral.

A WORKING WOMAN.

"Working Woman" writes in the *Daily News* with reference to Mr. Lloyd George's criticism of the Bill as undemocratic:—"I live in a working-class street in a busy manufacturing town in the North of England. I have looked today at the registers of voters for my own street, and find there are fourteen men occupiers and fifteen women occupiers in the street. None of the rents are over 10s. per week, including rates and taxes, and many of the people have to take lodgers to help to eke out the rent. There are laundry workers, shop assistants, waiters, one or two shopkeepers, charwomen, men working at trades, and some in receipt of the old age pension among the electorate. Can it be truly said that the women of this street are not representative of the working class? It cannot; and the standard which I have above described can be applied to whole districts in most of the sixty or seventy towns in Lancashire alone, besides many other manufacturing towns in the North of England."

A LIBERAL SECESSION.

A Liberal Woman writes: "I have recently resigned from the Women's Liberal Association as a protest against the attitude of the Liberal Government towards the question of Women's Suffrage. To continue to support a party which repeatedly treats our demands with betrayal and insolence would be inconsistent and impossible. I have reached this conclusion with reluctance, and (as I am sure you will allow) without undue haste."

TEXT OF THE BILL.

TO EXTEND THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE TO WOMEN OCCUPIERS.

As it enacted, etc.:

1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification, or of a ten-pound occupation qualification, within the meaning of The Representation of the People Act (1884), shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situate.
2. For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be qualified in respect of the same property.
3. This Act may be cited as "The Representation of the People Act, 1910."

WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—There are many reasons which prove the fitness of women for the ministry. Among these may be brought forward their greater sobriety and purity of life, but the greatest of all is the authority of Christ himself. For was it not to a woman He first showed himself alive? and did He not send her forth to be the first preacher of His resurrection?—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

MARY S. BURMAN.

Cleveland Villa, Winchelsea.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the interesting letters that have appeared on this subject, there has not appeared any notice of the position occupied by women in the Society of Friends—commonly called "Quakers." Ever since the foundation of this religious community, 260 years ago, women have enjoyed equal rights and privileges with the men in all matters connected with their religious observances. Whilst there are not amongst Quakers *paid* ministers, there are in each "Meeting" an equal number of men and women "ministers" who are appointed by the members. The preaching and praying, which together with "silent worship," form their services at "Meeting," is open to both men and women—whether "ministers" or not; and some of the most eloquent and inspiring sermons and prayers I have heard have been by women in the quiet Meeting Houses of the Society of Friends.

—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE MEN'S POLITICAL UNION.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—I should like to emphasise Miss Hatty Baker's "Call to Women" in last week's issue. The women of to-day have a message of hope and salvation to deliver to a suffering world. Christendom stands waiting for the woman preacher, waiting for the prophetic and inspiring messages which her unfettered mind and moral instinct can best give.

It is at least one of the things needful to overcome the forces of barbarism under which we are now living. The best manhood of the country is watching and waiting for it, and its womanhood greatly needs it. Who will respond?

Yours, etc.,

V. A. BLAND.

Henley Grove, Bristol.

ELIZABETH FRY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask your kind permission to insert the following particulars in the next issue of your paper? Your correspondent in the issue of August 5 made a slight mistake when she said no national memorial was raised to the memory of Elizabeth Fry. At the time of her death, in 1845, it was proposed to erect a statue, but those who knew her best suggested that it would be more in accordance with her wishes if something were done for the poor prisoners to whose welfare she so largely devoted her life. In 1848 a public meeting was convened at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, and it was decided to found and partially endow a "Home for discharged prisoners." This Home was opened in 1849 at the Triangle, Hackney, and called the "Elizabeth Fry Refuge"; in 1860 it was removed to 195, Mare Street, Hackney, where the work is still carried on under the management of a committee of ladies and staff of capable matrons. Women are taken there straight from Holloway and other prisons—are kept for 6 months and helped by wise and kindly control and influence to regain their self-respect; they are then generally placed out in situations and a large proportion do well. Thus under God many young lives are saved from destruction, as their grateful letters abundantly testify. Visitors desirous of seeing over the Home are most welcome, and should any of your readers wish to honour the memory of one of the noblest of women, they can do so most effectually by helping this work so dear to her heart. Subscriptions or donations, large or small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Committee or Secretary.

Yours, etc.,

EDITH FORBES, Secretary.

Elizabeth Fry Refuge,
195, Mare Street, Hackney.

HOLIDAY SKETCHES.

The new spirit is among us. It is permeating every walk of life. It is everywhere. We know it and the world knows it. And the newspapers know it. They call it by many names. One of them, the *Daily Sketch*, has hit the nail on the head. It asks—

FROLIC OR FRANCHISE?

A New Type of Seaside Girl on the Scene.
TOO EARNEST FOR FUN.

"The rival of the summer girl," says this paper, "is the franchise girl, the dabbler in politics, the apostle of Votes for Women. Last year she sold her weekly journal and gave away pamphlets. This year she is boldly making argumentative speeches on the beach."

Here are a few sketches from W.S.P.U. members who are taking their well-earned holidays. If they are not all doing active propaganda work, they are at least wearing the badge and signing W.S.P.U. after their names in visitors' books.

I.

Scene: The old-world ruins of an Irish Abbey of the fourteenth century. A woman rests in the silence of the cloisters under a venerable yew tree, and then she and her friend sign the visitors' book, and add the magic letters "W.S.P.U." after their names. They pass on to the quaint garden of the monks, with its magnificent view of lake and mountain. . . . A few evenings later one of the women sits in the old churchyard. The Abbey Keeper strolls by; the woman is wearing the prison brooch, and he says: "Excuse me, madam, are you a Suffragette?" They talk, and she discovers that his knowledge of the movement and his appreciation of the women's fight are alike splendid. And he is so pleased to meet a real live Suffragette! He wants now to hear of the hopes for the future. The story does not end here, for a few evenings later the villagers are gathered by the Abbey Keeper under the old yew tree, and the first discussion on Votes for Women takes place.

II.

The members of a motor party have just read the name of a Suffragette in the visitors' book of the place they have left. In a few minutes their motor overtakes her on the road. They ask her many questions, and before the interview is over one of the ladies has promised a drawing-room meeting for the W.S.P.U.

III.

"I wonder," says the Man, "if the Suffragettes are good climbers."
"Some of them are," says the Woman.
They tramp on towards the rocks they have set out to climb. He does not know that she has Done Things at Cabinet Ministers' meetings. But her companion turns her face aside to hide a smile. And before very long the Man says, "I think the Government has treated the women abominably!" Then the story comes out, and a new friend is discovered. He is one of the Men who believe in the women's movement.

IV.

The scene is a railway station. A woman with a knapsack on her back is buying fruit for the long journey. Suddenly a voice at her elbow says, "It's good to see that!" That is the purple, white, and green badge which both are wearing. They exchange hurried greetings, and go their different ways—east and west. And so the girdle of the new comradeship is extended day by day.

Holiday Campaigns.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Marsden, Thorn Bank, Buxhurst Road.

Two splendid meetings were held last week, and nearly 200 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. Grateful thanks to Mr. Löwy, who comes forward so kindly to meet any great expense. The local papers, especially the *Bexhill Observer*, have published full reports of the meetings and the effective advertising carried out in the town. It is also noted in the Press that a local "Anti" (a man) made very little impression by his pointless interruptions, at the meeting addressed by Miss Ethel Löwy and Mrs. Strickland. The resolution in support of the Conciliation Committee's Bill was carried. All communications should be addressed to Miss Constance Marsden at the above address.

ISLE OF SHEPPEY.

Miss K. Raleigh, 3 Park Road, Uxbridge.

A short holiday campaign was held in the Isle of Sheppey between August 8 and 11, the delegates being Mrs. Fagan and Mrs. Beith. Two village meetings, at Eastchurch and Minster, took place on the same spots where the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell had acted as pioneer last year. But the Sheerness gathering was the very first Suffrage meeting ever held there. It was well advertised, and we were fortunate in obtaining the help of Mrs. Robinson and Miss Bryen, of the Sittingbourne W.S.P.U. branch, and of Mrs. and Miss Carter, visitors-in-Minster. Many bills were distributed, and a small banner parade passed along the crowded "front," and afforded a pleasing relief to a row of yacht-gazing backs which, with surprising and almost clock-like precision, became what the owner of Ruddergrange would call "the brightest, merriest faces we had ever seen." So, when our brake was drawn into position, the folk made for it "at the double," and there they remained for more than two hours, asking all sorts of questions at the end. The favourite bogey appeared to be that wonderful and truly British father who is going to buy seven houses to give to seven daughters in order that they may have votes. We had to admit that this was a possibility, as set forth in the book of Churchill, and we only hoped the daughters would have the sense not to tell papa how they were voting.

After the departure of Mrs. Fagan and Mrs. Beith, Mr. Sidley (of the Men's League), who was on holiday in the island, kindly consented to conduct a second

village meeting at Eastchurch. Picture posters were shown and explained to a number of children, and afterwards the "grown ups" were addressed by Mr. Sidley, who was listened to with great attention, and had to answer a number of questions. Mrs. Whiteman and Miss K. Raleigh also gave their views on the need of the vote for nurses, teachers, and other women earning their own living.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Organiser—Miss Margesson, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

A holiday campaign will be held here for a fortnight, beginning on Thursday, September 1. Will members and sympathisers in the Island communicate with Miss Margesson at once? Any offers of drawing-room meetings will be gratefully accepted, as well as offers of help in selling the paper.

PEVENSEY BAY.

In spite of the fact that it was only arranged in the morning and advertised by a cycle parade, a successful meeting was held on Thursday evening on the grounds of the local tennis club, addressed by Miss Cather and Mr. V. Duval, Mrs. E. L. Butler in the chair. Two dozen copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold, and the audience was extremely interested in the speeches. This is the first meeting held here, and special requests were made for another. Arrangements are now being made. Enquiries showed that no one in the audience had ever been to a suffrage meeting before.

SEAFORD.

Mrs. Penn Gaskell, (W.S.P.U. shop, 215, High Road, Kilburn), is carrying on a most successful holiday campaign.

SHERINGHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Maguire, Grove House, Beeston Road, Lower Sheringham.

"Suffragettes! Why, you can't go anywhere without finding them, now," was overheard by a paper-seller. VOTES FOR WOMEN has a rapid sale. Two more very successful meetings were held on Tuesday and Saturday of last week on Beeston Hill. On Saturday, notwithstanding the uncertain weather, a large audience listened with interest for nearly two hours to Miss Phyllis Ayrton, and the local paper published a very sympathetic report. Will W.S.P.U. members coming to Sheringham communicate with Miss Maguire?

SOUTHEND.

Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, c/o Miss Haglock, St. Ursula, King's Road, Westcliff.

A campaign has been started in this district. Open-air meetings are held, and members are arranging private garden and drawing-room ones. Will friends and sympathisers living or staying in the district please communicate with the organiser? Sellers of the paper are wanted on the front in the mornings and at the evening meetings. For list of meetings see below:—

Friday, August 26.—Southend, outside Technical Schools, 7 p.m.
Saturday, August 27.—Westcliff, Chalkwell Park Gates, 7 p.m.
Monday, August 29.—Leigh, 7 p.m.
Tuesday, August 30.—Rayleigh, High Street, 7 p.m.
Wednesday, August 31.—Rochford, 3.30 p.m.
Thursday, September 1.—Southend, outside Technical Schools, 7 p.m.
Saturday, September 3.—Westcliff, Chalkwell Park Gates.

SOUTHSEA AND DISTRICT.

Miss C. A. L. Marsh will start a holiday campaign here early in September. Members and sympathisers willing to help are asked to send their names to her at 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

SWANAGE.

Miss K. Streatfield, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., will be glad to hear from anyone able to help in a holiday campaign, beginning September 1.

YARMOUTH.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, c/o G.P.O., Great Yarmouth.

In preparation for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meeting in the Public Hall on September 8, at 8 p.m., a large number of open-air meetings are being held in and near Yarmouth. The Great Yarmouth Women's Suffrage Society is helping in every way to ensure the success of this meeting, and Mrs. Turton is very kindly extending hospitality to two W.S.P.U. members. Tickets are ready, and help is urgently needed for canvassing, bill distributing, and paper selling. The Organiser will be glad if all willing to help will communicate with her at the above address.

MRS. PANKHURST'S HIGH-
LAND TOUR.

Suffragists in Scotland will be delighted to know that Mrs. Pankhurst, whose Highland tour has already been announced, is adding considerably to her speaking engagements. She will be in Scotland from Monday, August 29, and the list of meetings so far arranged includes a number of engagements up to Monday, September 19. Further meetings will be announced.

Miss Una Dugdale, who will travel with Mrs. Pankhurst, will be very glad to hear from members and sympathisers living in any of the districts named who will give hospitality, help in arranging and making the meetings known, and—a very important point, this—lending motor cars to enable Mrs. Pankhurst to travel easily and speedily to and from the meetings. This will considerably facilitate Mrs. Pankhurst's work. All communications should be sent to Miss Una Dugdale, c/o Miss Burns, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Road, Edinburgh, whence they will be forwarded. The following is a list of the meetings already arranged:—

Monday, August 29 Bridge of Allan Music Hall: Chair, Mrs. Edmund Pullar, 8 p.m.
Tuesday " 30 Crieff, 8 p.m.
Wednesday " 31 Aberfeldy, Town Hall; Chair, Mrs. La. Tor, of Chipchase; Castle, 3 p.m.
Friday Sept. 2 North Berwick; Chair, Mrs. Dobbie of Gullane, 8 p.m.
Monday " 5 St. Andrews.
Tuesday " 6 Drawing Room Meeting, Glynedd, 3 p.m.
Wednesday " 7 Lossiemouth Drawing Room Meeting.
Thursday " 8 Elgin Public Meeting, 8 p.m.
Friday " 9 Inverness, 8 p.m.
Tuesday " 13 Grantown-on-Spey.
Wednesday " 14 Newtonmore; Chair, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.
Friday " 16 Wick, 8 p.m.
Saturday " 17 Thurso, 8 p.m.
Monday " 19 Dornoch.

REPORTS FROM ORGANISERS.

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham.
Shop hours, 2 to 5 p.m. Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 32, Mount Pleasant Road.

A large audience was addressed by Nurse Pitfield and Mrs. Leigh (of Lewisham) at the Catford tram terminus last Saturday, and on Sunday on Hilly Fields the audience, which included a large number of women, listened with rapt attention to Miss Emily Davison's clever and earnest address. Mrs. Bouvier took the chair, and her appeal for financial support had a ready response. VOTES FOR WOMEN sold well, and converts were made. Special thanks to those who have helped so splendidly at the shop and at meetings during holiday weeks. Will members who have returned remember the afternoon tea rally at the shop on Wednesday and Saturday, when they will have an opportunity of discussing the political situation and doing their purchases? Some new goods have been introduced. Please remember! Parcels for the Autumn Jumble Sale will be most welcome. For meetings see programme.

NORTH ISLINGTON (LATE HORNSEY).
Hon. Secs.—Miss Clara Browne, 11, Gladsmuir Road, Highgate, and Miss Jackson, 46, Langdon Park Road, Highgate.

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—215, High Road Kilburn. Tel. 1183
Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 15, Nicoll Road, Willesden.

Members of this Union while away on their holidays are still doing active work in various places. At Seaford Mrs. Penn Gaskell is arranging a series of meetings, and on Saturday the first of these was addressed by Mrs. Leigh and herself. An audience of about 1,000 people listened with keen interest and attention to the speeches. Although the shop will remain closed, as previously announced, until the end of the month, communications for Miss Woolan, the shop organiser pro tem., should be addressed to the shop. She will be glad to hear from all those willing to help.

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Hon. Sec.—Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 50, Praed Street, W.

PUTNEY AND FULHAM.

Shop—905, Fulham Road.
Hon. Secs.—Miss Cutten, 37, Parson's Green, S.W., and Mrs. H. Roberts.

RICHMOND AND KEW.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clayton, Glangariff, Kew Road, Richmond.

STREATHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Tyson, 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham.

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL.

Hon. Sec.—Miss A. M. Pollard, Marshwood, 6, Burg-hill Road, Sydenham.

Miss K. Streatfield is doing splendid work; canvassing daily for three hours and selling VOTES FOR WOMEN.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

August.			
Friday, 26	Lewisham, Lee Green	Nurse Pitfield	7.30 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway	Members' Rally	4 p.m.
Saturday, 27	Ilford, Balfour Road	Miss Barwell	8 p.m.
" "	Battersea Park	Miss K. Jarvis, Mrs. Tyson	6 p.m.
" "	Brookwell Park	Victor Duval, Esq., M.P.U., Chair:	3 p.m.
" "	Lewisham, Hilly Fields	Miss C. D. Townsend	6 p.m.
" "	Streatham Common	Miss Heatley, Miss Hamilton	3 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon Common	Mrs. Lamartine Yates	6 p.m.
Wednesday, 31	Ilford, Barking Old Town Hall	Mr. Bowden-Smith	8 p.m.
" "	Islington, Penton Street	Mrs. Fahey, Chair: Miss Hopkins	8 p.m.
September.			
Thursday, 1	Finsbury Park, St. Thomas's Road	Miss McNamara, Miss Darton	7.30 p.m.
Friday, 2	Brecknock Road, The Boston	Mrs. Leigh	7.30 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway	Members' Rally	4 p.m.

Thursday, November 10, Royal Albert Hall Meeting.

FOREST GATE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Y. H. Friedlaender, 129, Earlham Grove.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath.

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—100, Hammersmith Road.
Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—89, Heath Street.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. B. Weaver, 11, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

HENDON.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Noble, Derby Lodge.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss E. C. Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.

Barkingside was well chalked for Wednesday's meeting, and most of the village turned out to hear the Suffragettes. Many questions were asked, and the keenest interest was taken in Miss Haslam's speech. On Saturday a large crowd gathered round the lorry, and members soon discovered that the "anti's" were visiting Ilford, and had done excellent spade-work for the Suffragettes by distributing handbills! The secretary will be glad to receive donations towards expenses of the Hospital Carnival.

ISLINGTON.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.) Miss Gould, 11, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

Miss P. Ayrton addressed a very sympathetic audience at Highbury Corner on Wednesday evening. Will members returning from holidays kindly communicate with Miss Gould at the above address? Paper sellers are still needed.

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 2116 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Eates, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden, and Miss Morrison, B.A.

LAMBETH.

Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drowstead Road, Streatham.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartels, 23, Acacia Grove, Dulwich.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop: 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway. Tel. 1022
P.O. Wimbledon.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lonsignol, 27, Merton Hall Road.

Members are urged to attend the weekly rally on Fridays, at 4 p.m., at the shop, when all detailed arrangements are made for the ensuing week. Offers are still needed for Saturday selling processions, and members are reminded that this mode of selling was instituted for the sake of any who did not feel able to undertake single-handed selling. The procession leaves the offices at 8 p.m. on Saturdays, and all volunteers should be on the spot by 7.45 provided with 6d. in coppers. Although no week-day meetings are being held, members are still being enrolled each week. Donations are gratefully acknowledged from Miss A. Nuthall, Miss M. Biggar, Miss Parker, G. E. Harvey, Esq., M.G., and Mrs. Bacon, in all 18s. 6d. A number of new picture postcards of the two great processions will shortly be on sale at the shop. In addition to articles regularly on sale, hand-knitted boys' jerseys and babies' hoods can be supplied to order. These are smart and serviceable, and the work of a member. It is hoped that members are bearing in mind the request of their Treasurer that they should during their holidays get three friends who are electors to write to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary, and should do so themselves, urging the "advisability" of passing the Woman Suffrage Bill into law, and that they should also each gain three new local members. Let no one fail to achieve this by the end of September! The local papers continue to give admirable notices of the movement, the most conspicuous being the chief Liberal organ, *The Wimbledon Horn News*. At next Sunday's Common meeting Mrs. Lamartine Yates will deal with Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech and the local Press comments thereon.

WEST KENSINGTON.

By the kind permission of Miss Kate Bryans (member of W.S.P.U.) a very pleasant drawing-room meeting was held at 17, Trebovir Road, S.W. on August 18. Mrs. Nourse gave a lively address on Votes for Women, and much interest was taken in the subject by those present. Many papers were sold. Mrs. Daubeny, Stratford, took the chair.

Home Counties.

BARNET, HADLEY, ETC.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 13, Stafford Road, Barnet.

BEDFORD.
Hon. Sec.—Miss O. Billingham, 16, Grove Place.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—5, North Street, Quadrant.
Tel. 4383 (Nat.). Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.

At the close of one of the acts of "Lady Frederick," Miss Decima Moore, the well-known actress and member of the Actresses' Franchise League, was presented across the footlights with a horse-shoe bouquet in purple, white and green, bearing the monogram of the W.S.P.U. The incident evoked much applause, and was commented upon in the local press.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Gwenllian Lewis, 231, Old Christchurch Road.

CANTERBURY AND THANET.

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, 2, York Terrace, Ramsgate.

The open-air campaign on the East Kent Coast is now in full swing. Very successful meetings have been held at Walmer, Broadstairs, Folkestone, and Dover, and these will be continued next week, although, on going to press, it is impossible to furnish all particulars. These, however may be obtained from the Organiser, 2, York Terrace, Ramsgate, who will also be very glad to receive offers of help in working up and holding meetings, selling the paper, and taking charge of the office. Miss Gertrude Harraden comes all the way from Walmer once a week to perform the last mentioned valuable work, and leaves evidence of her presence in flowers and contributions to the Pound Stall. Other volunteers are urgently needed. Heartly thanks are due to Mrs., Miss, and Mr. Friedlander for their splendid work during their stay in Deal. Visitors to East Kent are asked to communicate with the Organiser, especially speakers. The first open-air meeting of the campaign, in Dover was very encouraging. Dr. Annie Brunyate was in the chair, while Mrs. Robinson, Miss Bomford and Miss Mabel Spink sold the paper to a large and orderly crowd. Miss Baillie-Guthrie was summoned to appear before the Margate magistrates for chalking the pavements, but the case was dismissed, as the very lucid and dignified defence showed that chalking was apparently a favourite medium of advertising wants, losses, etc. Visitors and residents are cordially invited to inspect the stock of pretty and useful presents in the Office.

OXFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. E. F. Richards, 209, Woodstock Road.

PORTSMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss L. H. Peacock, 7, Cranewater Avenue, Southsea.
Will W.S.P.U. members visiting the neighbourhood communicate with Miss Peacock?

RAYLEIGH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, B.A., The White Cottage.
Members and friends sent a white wreath with a red cross to the funeral of Florence Nightingale. Miss

Laura Ainsworth is in the neighbourhood and has held a successful meeting in the High Street.
Tuesday, August 31.—High Street, Miss Laura Ainsworth, 7.30 p.m.

REDHILL.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Richmond, Fingates House.

READING.

Shop and Office: 25, West Street.
Organiser—Miss Margesson.

Very successful open-air meetings have been held this week, resulting in good propaganda work and the sale of the entire stock of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Mrs. Bartlett is remaining until Saturday, August 27, and will be very glad if members will call at the Shop.

On Thursday, August 18, two splendid meetings were held in the Market Place, Newbury. Miss Dankes, who is doing yeoman service to the cause there, took the chair for Mrs. Bartlett, and the audience listened most attentively, and were most sympathetic. The paper sold rapidly. Remember the Reading motto, "Deeds, not words," and come and help! Please note Miss Margesson's Isle of Wight holiday campaign begins on September 1.

The Midlands.**BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.**

Office—33, Paradise Street, Tel. 1413 Midland.
Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans.

The regular Weekly Meetings will begin again on September 9, and will be held in future on Friday instead of Tuesday. They will still take place in Queen's College, Paradise Street, at 3 and 8 p.m. Meanwhile open-air meetings will be held in the various holiday resorts of the Midlands, for which speakers are urgently requested to volunteer. In Smethwick, Stratford-on-Avon, and Leamington large Hall Meetings will be held at the end of September, to be addressed by Miss Gladice Keovil and others. Will members in these towns offer help in working up these meetings? The Five Ways Musical Society have very kindly offered to give an entertainment in aid of the funds of the Union, in Queen's College, on Saturday, September 17, at 7.30 p.m. Members are asked to sell tickets to their friends and ensure a good audience. Will all who have work for the Southport Exhibition finished send it in to the office so that some idea may be gained of the amount. Offers of work and donations are still coming in, but more are needed, as at least £100 worth of goods must be raised for the Birmingham stall.

COVENTRY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Dawson, St. Peter's Vicarage.

DERBY.

Organiser—Miss Brewer, 6, Lime Avenue.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
Tel. 1718 Leicester.
Organisers—Miss D. Pethick, Miss D. A. Bowker.

NORTHAMPTON.

Hon. Sec.: Miss Branch, Ambleside, Addington Park Parade.

NOTTINGHAM.

Office—5, Carlton Street, Tel. 4511.
Organisers—Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Boswell, 117, Dunstall Road.

West of England.**BRISTOL AND DISTRICT.**

Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton. Tel. 1345.
Organiser—Miss Annie Kennay.

CORNWALL.

Organiser: Miss Edith Williams, Glanafon, Devon, E.S.O.

A first and most successful meeting was held at Devon, for women only, on Thursday, Aug. 18, when Miss Annie Williams, the Newcastle organiser, who is spending her holiday in Cornwall, gave an inspiring address, which was listened to with deep interest by an appreciative and representative audience. Miss Edith Williams took the chair; the collection amounted to 10s. 4d.

PERRANPORTH.

Hon. Sec.: Miss Alice M. Wright, Stanley Cottage.

A most successful meeting was held on Saturday evening, and the audience of 300 people was most encouraging. This is the first meeting held in the district, and the stock of papers was quickly sold out. Another meeting will be held on Friday evening, August 26, at 4.30 p.m. Members of the W.S.P.U. now in the neighbourhood are invited to communicate with Miss Alice M. Wright.

NEWPORT AND SOUTH WALES.

Office—46, Clarence Place, Newport.

PAIGINTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Mary Mills, Teandaria, Caney Crescent, Paiginton.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Shaw, 62, Bedford Place.

Wales.**CARNARVON.**

Organiser: Dr. Helena Jones, Talafon, St. David's Road.

Members here have been devoting all energy to preparing for Mrs. Pankhurst's visit. At a well-attended meeting at the Penryn Hall, Bangor, on Friday (19th), Mrs. Pankhurst spoke on the Conciliation Bill and Mr. Lloyd George's attitude. The audience was very much interested, and gave Mrs. Pankhurst a very attentive hearing. On Saturday Mrs. Pankhurst spoke to a well-attended meeting for women only at the Institute, Carnarvon. The audience included some Liberal women, and much interest was roused. These two meetings were an excellent finish to the holiday campaign in Mr. Lloyd George's constituency. Much interest has been aroused, and many new friends to the movement have been made.

The final meeting of the holiday campaign was held at Crickioeth on Monday, 20 VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold, and many more could have been disposed of. The number was a particularly appropriate one for the occasion.

Eastern Counties.**IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.**

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 19, Silent Street, Ipswich.
Hon. Sec.: Miss Spencer King, 21, Russell Road, Ipswich.

Unfortunately for members the shop occupied during the last three months has been let. We take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Howells for his kindness, which is greatly appreciated. Everyone will be delighted to know that an excellent shop has been procured at 4A, Princes Street (close to the Corn Exchange), and members are to be congratulated on already having moved in; special thanks to Miss Lillie Roe for undertaking this work.

North-Eastern Counties.**BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.**

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 66, Manningham Lane, Bradford.

HARROGATE.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Bertha N. Graham, 16, Cornwall Road.

HULL.

Hon. Sec.: Miss Harrison, 14, Walbeck Street.

ILKLEY.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 19, Trafalgar Road.

With the co-operation of the Misses Thompson, Heathfield, a campaign is being arranged for in Ilkley culminating, it is hoped, in a public meeting for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence about the middle of September. Will all able to help, or wishing for further information, please communicate with the organiser, at the above address, as soon as possible?

Friday, August 26.—Harrogate, The Stray, Miss Mary Phillips, Miss Bertha A. Graham, 3 p.m.
Friday, September 2.—Harrogate, The Stray, Miss Mary Phillips, 3 p.m.

LEEDS.

Office—114, Albion Street.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Foss.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street.

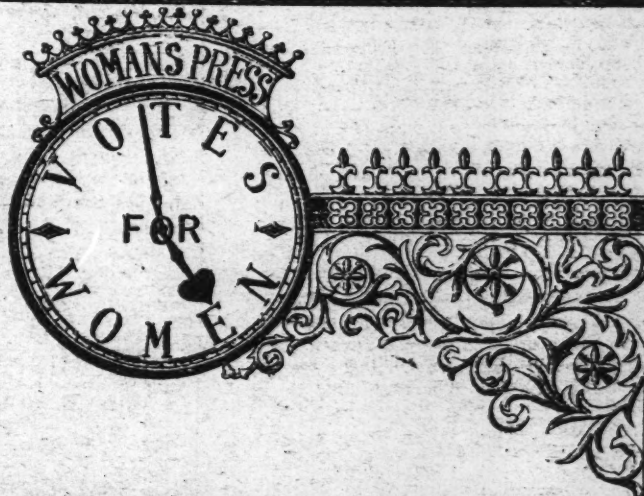
Organiser—Miss A. Williams, 203, Westgate Road.

Work begins next week, and the organiser hopes to welcome all members at the Wednesday At Homes, 3 to 5 and 7.30 to 9 p.m. A strenuous autumn campaign lies ahead, and there will be work for everyone. Coming events to be kept in mind are the Jumble Sale at Jarrow, and the Bazaar in the Grand Assembly Rooms. The organiser hopes that it may be possible for the younger members to get up some plays, and

THE WOMAN'S PRESS

156, Charing Cross Road

(Three doors from Oxford Street. Fifty yards from the Tottenham Court Road Stations on the Hampstead and Highgate and Central London Tube Railways).



— THE — Women's Marseillaise

Words by F. E. M. MACAULAY.

Music by ROUGET DELISLE.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

"Women's Fight for the Vote."

By F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

Cloth, 1s. net Paper Covers, 6d. net.

PUBLISHED BY THE WOMAN'S PRESS

ON SALE AT THE BOOKSELLERS & BOOKSTALLS.

THE PURPLE, WHITE, AND GREEN MARCH.

Words and Music by R. H. P.

Arranged for Piano by W. Vivian Hatch.

Published at 1s. Discount price 6d. net.

POSTCARD ALBUMS (in the colours) 1/-, 2/6, 3/6
BOXES OF STATIONERY, with Medallion 1/-, 1/6, 4/-
BLOTTERS, with Medallion 1/-
NOTE BOOKS, ditto 1/- and 2/-
ADDRESS BOOKS, ditto 2/-
PLAYING CARDS (2 designs) Per Pack 1/6

DO NOT FORGET

To Join the W.S.P.U.

(get a membership card from the Hon. Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.)

To Buy "Women's Fight for the Vote"

from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

BROOCHES IN THE COLOURS

BOADICEA 3s. 6d.
BOWS 9d.
BROAD ARROW (silver) 1s. 6d.
" (silver-plated) 1s. 0d.
SHAMROCK 6d.

Votes for Women TEA.

1s. 6d. & 1s. 8d. lb.

CHINA TEA, 2s. & 2s. 6d. lb.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN"

Regularly from your Newsagent, PRICE 1d. Weekly.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS, 156, CHARING CROSS ROAD.

give entertainments in some of the neighbouring villages during the winter.

SCARBOROUGH.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Safford, 23, Barwick Street.
Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

On August 17 an open-air meeting was held at Bridlington, in preparation for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meeting. Dr. McLaren and Dr. Mackenzie spoke to a most attentive audience, selling many copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. On August 21 a meeting on the East Pier was addressed by Miss Lowenthal and Dr. Mackenzie. In spite of heavy rain the crowd stood wonderfully. Notices of ten meetings, at which the resolution was passed calling on the Government to bow to the will of the people and give facilities for the Bill to become law, have been sent to the Prime Minister and the local member.

Saturday, August 27.—Aquarium Top, meetings 3.30 and 8 p.m.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 45, Marlborough Road, Sheffield.

North-Western Counties.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—164, Oxford Road, Manchester.
Tel: 3621 City.

Organisers—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Rosa Robinson.

Very good open-air meetings have been held during the week. Will members please be present to steward at the Stretford meeting to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 p.m.? Thanks to the members who so generously contributed to the Manchester funds. All will now have received collecting cards, and will have an opportunity of helping by collecting for the 20,000 shilling fund in aid of the December Southport Exhibition. It is hoped that each member will collect at least £1. Cards must be returned to the office not later than October 7. Arrangements are in hand for a Garden Party on or about September 10. Further details next week. Also for a Jumble Sale in October, at which it is hoped to raise £50 towards the Manchester Campaign Fund. Will members and friends remember this when clearing out for the winter. Parcels will be thankfully received at the office. Don't forget the weekly meetings at the office every Wednesday at 8 p.m. New members and friends who desire to know more of the Movement are specially invited. The help of all is needed! Please give all the spare time you have.

Saturday, August 27.—Cock Hotel, Stretford, 7 p.m.
Tuesday, August 30.—Marshall's Croft, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, August 31.—Members' Meeting at Office, 8 p.m.

Thursday, September 1.—Irlams' o' th' Height, 7.30 p.m.

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss Jessie Crompton, 68, Hildon St., Bolton.
Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. F. W. Coops, Heatherland, Heaton, Bolton.

A good and enthusiastic meeting was held on Wednesday, the 17th, in Halliwell Road, when a member, Miss Holden, gave a very able exposition of the Bill. Will members who can assist in any way kindly communicate with the secretary at above address?

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—28, Berry Street. Tel. 3761 Royal.
Organiser—Miss S. Ada Flatman.
Port Erin, Isle of Man—c/o Post Office.
Llandudno—c/o Post Office.

The campaign in Ramsey has gone with all the enthusiasm of last year, and to-day Miss Flatman and her helpers move on to Port Erin till next Thursday, when they cross to Llandudno, where Mrs. J. A. Hall, the indefatigable Waterloo paper-seller, has promised to give one week's help. We want many others to join the campaign there, and a speaker is specially asked for. Many thanks to Mrs. Effie Bailey, who made all the preliminary arrangements for the campaign in Ramsey, and who with her daughters Sylvia and Phyllis gave such valuable assistance with paper-selling. Also to Mrs. Avery, who came from Liverpool to speak at an indoor meeting, and who has done so well all through the summer with her *VOTES FOR WOMEN* pitch at St. James Street Station, selling at least 50 copies each week. There is great scope for work on the Island during the holiday season, and members should bear this in mind for future work. Donations are specially asked for to meet the heavy expenses incurred in a campaign, which is always more expensive during the holiday season.

Friday, August 26.—Falcon Hill, Port Erin, 8 p.m.
Saturday, August 27.—Castletown, Market Square, 7 p.m.

Monday, August 29.—Falcon Hill, Port Erin, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, August 30.—Port St. Mary, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, August 31.—Falcon Hill, Port Erin, 8 p.m.
Friday, September 2.—Llandudno Promenade, 11.30 a.m.

PRESTON, ST. ANNE'S-ON-TH-SEA AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Mrs. Rigby, 41, Glover's Court, Preston; Miss Johnson, the Hydro, Lytham.

SOUTHPORT.

Office—13, Nevill Street.
Organiser—Miss Dora Marsden.

Scotland.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—3, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.
Organiser—Miss Burns. Tel.: 6182 Central.

This week's list of outdoor meetings in Edinburgh and district exhibited in the shop window has attracted many visitors. They have further shown their enthusiasm by following the Suffragettes by motorbus or train to attend the meetings. The attendance and interest at these meetings has not only been maintained, but appreciably increased. Over 625 *VOTES FOR WOMEN* have been sold (an increase of 100 copies on last week's sale), and good collections taken. The evening at Home on August 18, was one of the most successful of the season; every available chair from shop and from cellar was in requisition, and once more the welcome presence of men was noted. Mrs. McKeown, from Brighton, was in the chair, and Mrs. Newell, a

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

For the most beautiful designs, combined with the highest quality at competitive prices, see the collection of Gem Jewellery, Gold and Silver Plate on view at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W. (adpt.)

woman voter from New Zealand, was the speaker. Mrs. McKeown made a clear and convincing statement in favour of direct representation for women workers, using Dr. Battle's report of the sweated outworkers in Belfast as her chief illustration. Mrs. Newell, one of the first women to exercise the franchise in Australia, made a deep impression by the high moral tone of her speech. Her gracious words and bearing must have routed any lingering beliefs in the argument that politics will degrade women and unfit them for domestic life. The feeling of the meeting was electric; the tangible result was an unusually large contribution to the General Funds.

Miss Fraser Smith's campaign in West Fife has been fully justified. On Saturday evening at Elie, assisted by Miss McFarlane and Miss Downie, Miss Fraser Smith had a splendid meeting. Her clear statement of the extraordinary complications of the present situation, backed up by good-natured wit and ready repartee, held the audience spell-bound. Five dozen *VOTES FOR WOMEN* were sold, and a collection of 10s. was taken. This week Miss Fraser Smith attacks East Fife. Success to her! Mrs. Pankhurst's meetings in North Berwick and St. Andrews (Sept. 2 and 5) are being organised respectively by Mrs. Dobbie, Muirdale, 4, Marine Terrace, Gullane, and by Miss Fraser Smith, Poste Restante, St. Andrews. Friends and members willing to steward at these meetings should communicate at once with the organisers.

Mrs. Dobbie has kindly offered a drawing-room meeting at the Marine Hotel, Gullane, on September 3, in honour of Mrs. Pankhurst's visit. Stewards will be needed on this date, too. On October 15 a Jumble Sale will be held for the funds. Please save cast-off clothing for this event.

Friday, August 26.—Swanhead, Miss M. Gorrie, Miss L. Mitchell, 7.45 p.m.
Saturday, August 27.—Linnithgow, Miss A. Scott, Miss McFarlane, 7.30 p.m.; Haddington, Miss B. Gorrie, Mrs. Finlayson Gauld, 8 p.m.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—532, Sauchiehall Street.
Tel.: 618, Charing Cross.
Organiser—Miss Barbara Wylie.

A HANDSOME OFFER.

A member writes:—"If members of the W.S.P.U. would call on the mistress of a high school or board school in the town or village where they happen to be and find out whether she would be ready to accept and read *VOTES FOR WOMEN* regularly, I would be willing to pay the cost of supplying them through the local news-agent for six months."

As the member prefers to remain anonymous those willing to avail themselves of this offer should write to the Circulation Manager, *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. And as the total number to be supplied is limited, application should be made as soon as possible.

A CONTRADICTION.

Miss Anne H. Martin writes pointing out that at the anti-suffrage meeting in Trafalgar Square a Member of Parliament, Mr. Hill's, is reported to have said that Colorado, although it had given the vote to women, was the worst governed State in the Union. Miss Martin draws attention to the statement of an eminent Colorado judge, who stated recently in a leading magazine that as a result of woman suffrage Colorado led all other States and countries of the world in its laws protecting the rights of women and children; that these laws, with the establishment of juvenile courts, marked a distinct advance not only in jurisprudence but in civilisation; that the moral tone of state politics had improved since women had taken part; and that it was much more difficult now than before women's enfranchisement for a candidate of bad personal character and corrupt influence to achieve political success.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Offices: 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Telephone: City 3104.

Hon. Organising Sec., Victor D. Duval.

The work of this union is steadily proceeding during the holiday months. Members working for this cause are asked to arm themselves with the new leaflet, "The Conciliation Bill Explained," which they should distribute when canvassing and at all times. Copies may be obtained from the office or The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. In view of Mrs. Pankhurst's Scottish Tour our Organising Secretary is now in Scotland preparing the ground for our autumn campaign in the North. As the expenses of this union are necessarily increasing, the Committee again appeals for donations. Further contribution towards the £1,000 Fund this union has undertaken to raise will be acknowledged next week.

HOW W.S.P.U. MEMBERS ARE MADE.

A Correspondent writes:—"A course of Anti-Suffragette letters in the *Times* has proved so upsetting that I feel I must emerge from the state of lukewarm sympathy which I have formerly held for the Suffrage cause. Will you send me a member's pledge card? Owing to press of other work the only thing I can do at present is to join your Union. It really is impossible to remain absolutely non-committal when the Anti-Suffragettes write such stirring letters to the *Times*. With every good wish for the cause."

A SUFFRAGE VOTE.

Much interest is being shown in the voting competition for and against Woman's Suffrage, which is being held by the *Morning Leader*. This does not close till October, and there is therefore still plenty of time for those who wish to collect votes favourable to the Suffrage side.

The PRIMROSE LAUNDRY, Ltd

BENDON VALLEY, EARLSFIELD,
LONDON, S.W.

Where the Washing is done in the good old-fashioned way—plenty of pure honest soap and unlimited soft water.

Where no injurious Bleaches or other chemicals are employed.

Where Flannels are carefully handled—not machined—in distilled water with pure oil soap, to avoid shrinkage.

Where the Linen—a sweet, clear country white, thoroughly aired—is promptly and correctly delivered by own vans to the customers.

Where all work is personally supervised by the manageress.

**PURE
SOFT
WATER &
HONEST SOAP**

Send Postcard to the Lady Secretary for further particulars and Price List.

ALAN'S TEA ROOMS,

263, OXFORD STREET

(Three Doors from Jay's).

LUNCHEON - - - 1s., 1s. 6d.
12 till 2.30.

TEA - - - - - 4d., 6d., 1s.

A Large Room may be Engaged for Meetings, &c. No Charge to Members of the W.S.P.U.

Surgical & Medical Home

41, BEAUMONT STREET,
PORTLAND PLACE, W.

Superintendent; Miss TROY (W.S.P.U.).
Tel.: 1203 Paddington.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY

69, Upper St., London, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN,
Dental Surgeon.

MR. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Assist. Dental Surgeon.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man.
Fee, 7/6.

Record of 30,000 successful cases. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical work in all its branches.
THE BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 5/-
Send Postcard for Pamphlet. Telephone: No. 6348 Central.
No Show-case at door.

Established 1820. **E. DAY & CO.,** Tel. No. 2840 P.O. Hampstead.

FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING WORKS,

NETTOYAGE A SEC.

5, Brecknock Road, and 275, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Dry Cleaning in all its branches, and Dyeing in latest Fashionable Shades.

Receiving Houses: 10, Russell Gardens, Kensington, W.; 66, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

PURE OLIVE OIL.
The "MEDE-LOIS" Brand is the FINEST in the WORLD.
PROMINENT MEMBER OF W.S.P.U.:—"I have recommended your oil to many people, and shall continue to do so, as it is most excellent."
Bottles 2s. and 3s. 4d. carriage paid anywhere in the United Kingdom. Sample Bottles of two sizes 4d. & 6d. post free.
G. CLAYTON, 41, St. Andrews Rd., Enfield, London, N.

Votes for Women

1s. 6d. lb. **TEA.** 1s. 8d. lb.

CHINA TEA, 2s. & 2s. 6d. lb.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS,

156, CHARING CROSS ROAD.

Mrs. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O.

(Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.)

Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers
Private Lessons in Singing.

Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir.
A FEW RESIDENT PUPILS RECEIVED.

BECHSTEIN STUDIOS,

40, Wigmore Street, W., and
Stanley House, Milner Street, Chelsea.

AMY KOTZÉ

8, ST. MARLBOROUGH ST., REGENT ST., W.,
will, for the next six weeks, make
up ladies' own material.

DRESSES and DJIBBEHS (hand embroidered) from 2 guineas.

The one Right Man

for Building Repairs, Painting, Whitewashing, Paperhanging, and everything in that line is WARREN, 4, Evangelist Court, Pilgrim Street, E.C. Tel. 11,939 Central. No job too small. Now, don't forget.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER FOR SUFFRAGETTES' WEAR
The Famous EMBLENE (Two in one) and CHRISTABEL SHOPPING BAGS.
Ties, Belts, Chains, Albums, Presentation, Wedding and Birthday Gifts. Clients' ideas carefully carried out. Designs submitted.

ROBERTA MILLS, 7, Stansfield Road, Brixton, S.W.

ALFRED DAY

Ladies' Tailor.
All Garments made in own work-rooms.

Coat & Skirt

Made to order from
£2:2:0

Black, Navy, & Cream Serge
Gowns ... 2 Gns.
Tweed, Cloth, & Linen ... 2 Gns.
Voile, Hopsacks, Flannels, Fancy Suitings ... 2½ Gns.
Faced Cloth, Coat Coating, &c. 3 Gns.
Three-Quarter Coats ... 1½ Gns.

Patterns & Designs post free. A special study made of fitting from pattern Bodice or Self-Measurement Form. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom.

ALFRED DAY,
51 & 52, Park St., Regent's Park
(Gloucester Gate), London, N.W.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Single Insertion, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s.

(four insertions for the price of three).

All Advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE.

Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600 feet).—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bathroom. Extensive grounds. Tennis. Conveyances. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragists welcomed. Board residence, 29s. to 35s. Photos, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Little-dean house, Newnham, Glos.

A HOSTEL (Superior) will be opened for Women, at Hampstead, in September. Managed and Staffed entirely by Ladies. Charge from 25s. weekly (less to those sharing a room). Full particulars by writing (in first instance) to Miss Morgan-Brown, International Franchise Club, 66, Russell Square, W.C.

A QUIET HOME in bracing neighbourhood. Medical, Maternity, Chronic patients received. Nerve cases a speciality. Vegetarian diet optional.—Principals, 8, Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N. Tel. 593 Hornsey.

BED and Breakfast, 21s. Also large Bed-Sitting-Room, suitable for Lady engaged during day. Near Earl's Court Station.—S. T., VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

BLOOMSBURY.—A Lady receives Students, Teachers, and other Ladies. Full or partial board. References exchanged.—"Esprit," VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

BRIGHTON.—Tichfield House Boarding Establishment, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good Table. Cheerful society. Terms from 25s., inclusive.

CLOSE to Savernake Forest and Marlborough Downs. To Let, for year, Well-furnished Cottage; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, good attic, modern sanitation. Garden; Stabling. 13s. weekly.—Hawdon, Mildenhall, Marlborough.

COTTAGE wanted, unfurnished, near Coast, in Devon or Dorset; large Garden, not on main road, five or six rooms, old-fashioned style, not modern.—Miller, 1, Hinde Street, Marylebone, London.

CROMER.—Good Apartments. Sea View. Best Position. Good Cooking. Terms Moderate.—E. Dawson, "Balmoral," Cabbell Road, Cromer.

DARTMOOR, Dousland Grange, near Yelverton. Magnificent Tor and Valley Scenery; Heather; finest time for Moors; bracing air, billiards, golf, fishing, tennis, croquet; references.—T. Gilmore Watson.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.—Cottage to Let for September. Detached Garden. Fine open country. Seven rooms. Eight beds. £4 weekly.—Write, Mrs. Binnie, Lenton, Platts Lane, Hampstead.

FURNISHED FLAT, near St. James's Hall. Sitting-room, 2 bedrooms, bath room kitchen. Gas stove and electric light. Top floor South aspect. Airy. Plate, china, &c. Two guineas per week.—Box 638, VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

HARROGATE.—Private Apartments or Board-Residence. Good cooking, cleanliness. Close to Baths. Overlooking Gardens. Terms moderate.—Miss Ward, 5, Valley Drive.

HEALTH HOME.—Superior Board-Residence. Food Reformers catered for. From 25s. Close to Sea.—Evanston, Cobham Road, West-cliff-on-Sea, Essex.

HOME.—For Chronic and Nerve Patients, from £2 2s. Also Nurses, Lady Clerks, Students and Visitors. Board Lodgings, 18s. 6d., 25s.—Sister, 10, Belsize Avenue, Hampstead, N.

HOME FOR LADIES Needing Rest, Care, or Supervision. Beautiful position, view of sea, every attention, home comforts.—St. Ursula, King's Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street.

LANDUDNO.—Craigmor Boarding House, Abbey Road. Every comfort. Moderate terms. The house is in a lovely situation in the best residential part of the town.

LONDON.—Board-Residence (superior), 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park, close Queen's Road Tube (Met.). Beautiful position, overlooking gardens; free access. Most comfortable, quiet, clean; good cooking, liberal table. From 21s. Highest refs.

LONDON, E.C. 13, Myddelton Square (near Angel). Comfortable home for Suffragists. Very central. Board optional. Bath, piano, nice garden. Moderate terms.—E. Subr, W.S.P.U.

LONDON.—Suffragette requires Large Unfurnished Bedroom in private house. Moderate terms. Attendance unnecessary. Near Tube station.—Box 680, VOTES FOR WOMEN offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

PENZANCE.—Bright, Sunny, Pleasant, Open, Invigorating position; close to sea; gardens; lovely views. Paying guests. Moderate. Inclusive. Central for Tours.—Stamps, V.W., Naus-whyden, Penzance.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, and Ladies visiting London. Cubicles, 18s. 6d., with Board, Rooms, 25s.—Mrs. Campbell Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, W. Telephone, 3646, Mayfair.

SUFFRAGETTES spend your Holidays in BRIGHTON. Central. Terms moderate.—Miss Turner, N.W.S.P.U., "Sea View," 13, Victoria Road, Brighton. Nat. Tel.: 1702.

TO LET unfurnished. Two bright, airy rooms, with use of bathroom. Close Victoria Station. No other lodgers.—Miss Smith, 325, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Homelike. Ladies and Gentlemen. Convenient situation.—Madame Veigelé, 63, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.

VICTORIA, Close to Horticultural Hall, Large Bed-sitting Room, overlooking the Square. Suit Lady. Board Optional. Strongly Recommended by Member W.S.P.U.—68, Vincent Square, Westminster.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

LITTLE SALON SOCIAL LITERARY Circles. Debates, Lectures, Discussions. Afternoons, Evenings. Central.—Letters, Secretary, Studio, 15, Rectory Chambers, Chelsea. No Entrance Fee applying NOW.

SINGING and PUBLIC SPEAKING. Expert Tuition.—50, St. George's Road, Glasgow (Nat. Tel. 613 Charing Cross). Charles Mabon, composer successful song, "The Happy Wanderer."

TO SUFFRAGETTE SPEAKERS.—MISS ROSA LEO trains pupils in Voice Production for Public Speaking—Open-air Speaking a speciality. She has had great success with members of the N.W.S.P.U. Miss Barbara Ayrton says: "It is entirely owing to Miss Leo's training that I am able to go through by-election campaigns, speaking for hours daily in the open air without suffering any fatigue or loss of voice." For terms, apply, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.

WILTSHIRE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Residential School in a healthy situation, with good garden, for Ladies desiring instruction in Housewifery, Cookery, Laundry, Dressmaking, or Millinery. Charges moderate.—Apply to Principal, Trowbridge.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, early September, capable Young Nursery Governess. One little girl, 8 years. Must be fond of outdoor life, pets. Good at nature study. French not required. Salary about £30. Kensington.—Box 682, VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EMBROIDERESS wishes to improve her position. West End experience. Djibbabs, Hats, etc. Can make own designs. Good references.—Dorothy, 26, Nightingale Road, Carshalton.

LADY, Certified, Trained, Capable, wishes post Housekeeper, Companion, Masseuse, or similar. Knowledge of vegetarian diet. Will travel. State particulars to M., VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

BUSINESS, Etc.

BUSINESS ADVICE GIVEN on Investments, Income-tax Recovery, Partnerships, and all Financial or Commercial matters. Stocks and Shares Bought or Sold.—MRS. ETHEL AYRES PURDIE, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. Phone 6049 Central.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Sale. Established nine years, good connection, excellent position on Suffrage premises.—Apply B., 308, King's Road, Chelsea.

LADY WANTED to share Moderate Expenses in a Business, shortly to be opened in W.C. district.—Apply "Reliable," C/o VOTES FOR WOMEN, Clements Inn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTELY FREE! Write to-day for box of over 300 patterns of "Flaxella," the genuine Irish Linen Blouse and Costume Fabric. All this Season's Shades and Designs.—Hutton's, 167, Larnie, Ireland.

A JAPANESE Magic Finger-nail Polish, "CULTO." NO PADS, NO POWDER, NO LIQUID, NO PASTE. John Strange Winter, the celebrated Author, writes: "We are all enchanted with Culto." Post free, 1s. 1d.—Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

ALL communications to the Woman's Press must be addressed to 156, Charing Cross Road, to receive immediate attention.

A LADY can recommend a Good Laundress: Shirts, Nightdresses, 3d. each; Sheets, Tablecloths, 2d. and 3d.; Towels, Dusters, Napkins, 9d. dozen; Maids, 1s. 3d. each. Linen returned Fridays.—The Hand Laundry, 33, Osborne Road, Acton.

A MODEL LAUNDRY. Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS skilfully and effectually performed.—Highest medical references; special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c.; consultation free.—Miss Lindsay, 173, Portsdown Road, Elgin Avenue, W.

A PERFECT FITTING TAILOR-MADE SKIRT (Measure only) for 6s. 6d. Value unbeaten, thousands sold, newest patterns post free.—Rawling, Tailor, Retford, Notts.

AUTHORS can have their MSS. TYPED at the EXCELSIOR TYPEWRITING OFFICES, 467, Mansion House Chambers, E.C., at 1s. per 1,000 words. Carbon copy free. Excellent testimonials.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE.—The W.S.P.U. has a smart Barouche (Thrupp & Maberley) for Sale. Excellent condition. Two sets wheels, one with rubber tyres. Suitable for pair or single horse. Can be seen by appointment.—Apply, Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

BECHSTEIN Upright Grand Piano, exceptional bargain; also Piano with interior Player, to be sold, a bargain.—11, Parkhurst Road, Camden Road.

BEDROOM SUITE, Handsome Dark Walnut. Also Servants' Beds and Furniture. Complete Kitchen Contents. Bargains. Giving up house. Seen any time.—Barker, 2, North Street, Westminster.

EDINBURGH, (Café Vegetaria, 3, Nicholson Street, next door to University).—Excellent service from happy and well-paid helpers. Lady Constance Lytton says: "The ideal of what such a place should be. Perfect furnishings, food really good, staff intelligent and sympathetic." (Lowest wages paid, 15s. a week of 54 hours, and all meals and uniform provided.)

ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage skilfully performed by Miss Theakston (from Madame Helen Best, Ltd.). Special terms to Nurses, &c.—Address, 65, Gt. Portland Street, W.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

KNITTED CORSETS.—Improved, support without pressure. Lists free.—Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

LADIES' Left-off Clothing wanted. Highest price given for all parcels received. Prompt remittance.—Miss Tolkein, Dress Exchange, Station Buildings, West Croydon.

LAUNDRY. Customer writes: "I must congratulate you on your pitch of perfection. I have never seen such washing in England before. It is like very good Italian or French work." Another writes: "Before leaving England I wish to thank you for the nice way in which you have always laundered my things, and the very CAREFUL way you have treated the delicate articles." Prices moderate.—Apply Old Oak Farm Laundry, 3, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W.

MONEY FOR YOUR CAUSE.—Save your Comings; 4d. an ounce given for them.—Dickner, 8, Old North Street, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made: if unaccepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold or silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straightforward dealing.—Woodfall and Company, Southport.

POST CARDS of Demonstration, July 9. Seven different. Also Procession to Hyde Park, July 23. Ten different. Price 2d. each.—Mrs. Albert Broom, 38, Burnfoot Avenue, Fulham, London.

THE TEA CUP INN, close to Clements Inn, No. 1, Portugal Street, facing Kingsway. Dainty Luncheons and Afternoon Teas at moderate charges. Home cookery.

THE PASSION PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU.

Illustrated booklet containing full particulars of Tour and arrangements for visiting Bavarian Highlands.

SWITZERLAND IN SUMMER. Special booklet describing Tours in Switzerland and ways of getting there, with detailed arrangements from CONTINENTAL TRAVEL LTD., 5, Endsleigh Gardens, London, N.W.

THE R.M.S. "DUNOTTAR CASTLE," of the Union-Castle Line (the only large steamer too big at Lloyd's entirely devoted to pleasure Cruises) is chartered for

£12 12s.—OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ (for Seville), GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, September 16—30.

£18 18s.—NAPLES, MONTENEGRO, DALMATIA, VENICE, CORFU, October 1—20.

Also later cruises Palestine and Egypt.

CRUISING CO., Ltd., 5, ENDSLEIGH GARDENS, LONDON, N.W.

COALS Moderate Prices. Splendid Value.

Carefully screened. Promptly delivered.

Wm. Clarke & Son,

95, Queen's Road, BAYSWATER, W.

Phone 563 Paddington. Established 1842.

Chief Office:

341, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

Phone, 628 North.

To the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

Please insert the undermentioned Advertisement in VOTES FOR WOMEN for.....Insertions to be published

.....for which I enclose the sum of £ s. d.

Name.....
Date.....
Address.....

WRITE ADVERTISEMENT HERE.

Classified Advertisement Rate, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s. Four insertions for the price of three.

All Advertisements must be prepaid. The Advertisement Manager reserves to himself the right to reject and return with remittance any Advertisement which he may consider unsuitable for insertion in this section of the paper.